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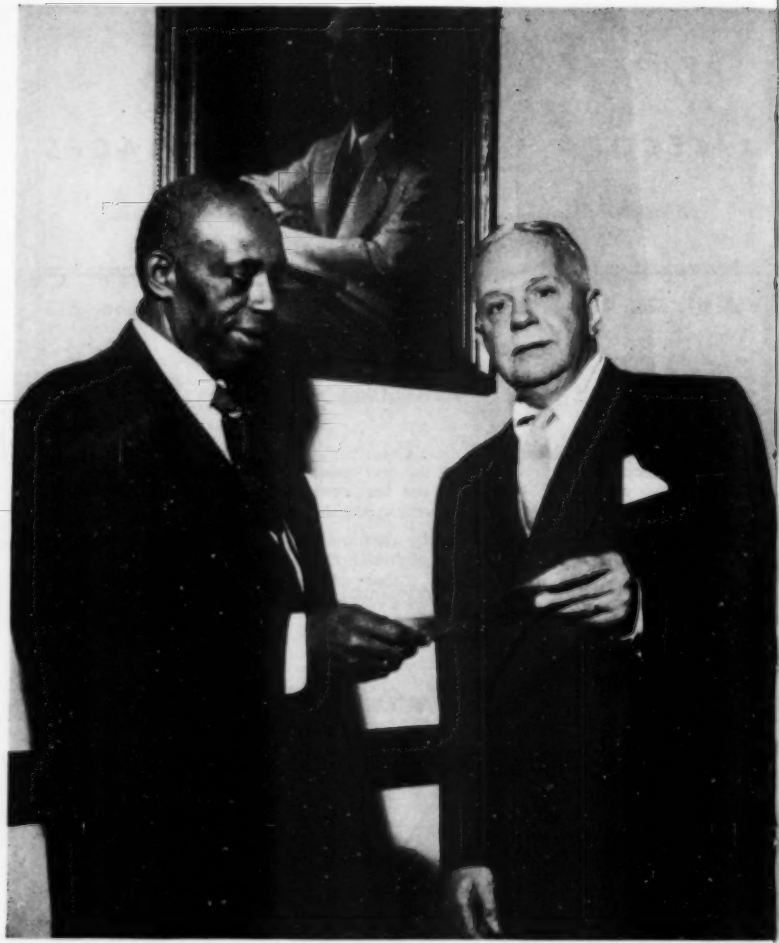

PUT UP OR SHUT UP *is an old American saying. Carl Johnson (left), president of the Kansas City, Missouri, branch puts up a total of* $3,116.25 *for the NAACP full emancipation fight as he hands the check to Walter White, NAACP executive secretary. The money was raised at a branch sponsored mass rally.*

■ An outline of racial problems in the state of New Mexico

Race in the Cactus State

By Richard Stephenson

NEW MEXICO is called "The Land of Enchantment," but whether it merits the name is another question. It is sometimes called the "Cactus State" too. Members of the NAACP who live there know that the state does not live up in many ways to its nickname; but they also know that the state has a liberal tradition which, if brought to full flower, will ensure a happy life for all regardless of race, creed, or color.

The state is a semi-arid area with high mountain ranges and broad plains and plateaus. And this geographical feature affects the economy of the state in such a way as to keep the population small and to concentrate it in small and widely scattered centers. The economy is rural and non-industrial and the per capita income is low.

Many of the state's characteristics can be traced to its geographical location. It is a border state in a double sense: on the south it borders on the Republic of Mexico; on the east lie Texas and Oklahoma. The state is therefore a contact area between two cultures, Latin and Anglo-American.

The first European to traverse what is now New Mexico was the Spaniard Cabeza de Vaca, who was shipwrecked on the Florida coast in June 1527. He, with some companions, including the Negro Estevánico, or Estaban as it is recorded in some histories, wandered into the neighborhood of the Rio Grande River in 1535. Eventually making their way to the Spanish outposts in central Mexico, they told such tall tales of "The Seven Golden Cities of Cibola" (the seven villages of the Pueblo Indians with their sun-baked adobe "apartment style" houses) that the imagination of the Spaniards was inflamed.

The governor of New Galicia, a province in central Mexico, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, decided upon an expedition of exploration and sent Fray Marcos de Niza and Estaban to "Cibola" as an advance party in 1539. Estaban acted as the emissary to the Indians for de Niza. He was killed by the Indians and de

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RICHARD STEPHENSON *is a member of the Albuquerque, New Mexico, branch of the NAACP.*

Niza returned to Coronado with more tall tales. Coronado set out in 1540 on a two-year journey, but found no "Seven Golden Cities of Cibola," only a handful of adobe Pueblo Indian towns.

The final settlement was made by an expedition under Don Juan de Oñate in 1598-99, who made his capital at an Indian pueblo he named San Juan de los Caballeros or St. John of the Gentlemen. Later in 1600 a military post and a small village were founded a short distance away and given the grand name of "La Villa Real de los Santa Fe de San Francisco de Asis" (The Royal City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis of Assisi). The village later became the capital, and finally the Santa Fe of today.

NEW TOWNS

New towns were founded, but Indian unrest increased and in 1680 all the pueblos rose in revolt and drove the Spanish out. The reconquest was accomplished by Don Diego de Vargas in 1691.

This is the brief history of a state which now covers 121,666 square miles and has a population (1950) of 681,187. Of this total the "Anglos," that is, those (excepting Negroes) who speak English in the home, number about 60 percent. Many of them moved into the state during and after World War II, but many were there before. Many of them, or their parents, are from the Solid South; many are from the Midwest and the East. And the majority of them are Protestants. They control the economic resources, have the highest material standard of living, and are important factors in the creation of unfavorable racial attitudes.

The "Spanish" people, those who speak Spanish in the home, number about one-third of the population. They are in the main descendants of those Europeans who were living in the area when American rule began in 1846. They call themselves "Spanish" because they lived for about two hundred years as subjects of the Spanish king, but as citizens of Mexico—only twenty-one years. They have never thought of themselves as "Mexicans." For the word "Mexican" has a racial connotation which the word "Spanish" does not have.

Spanish people rank from middle to low class, with many of them in the lower class. Politically, economically, and numerically they were the dominant group in 1846, but they have since steadily lost out to the "Anglos," until today they are a minority in their "native land." Most of them are Roman Catholic. There is also much discrimination against them in politics, education, employment and housing, and places of public accommodation.

The Indians, the second largest minority, are racially and culturally distinct. Politically they occupy an ambiguous position: their land is held in trusteeship for them by the federal government while at the same time they are citizens of the United States and New Mexico with full voting rights. They are desperately poor and most of them live on reservations which are ruled by the tribal council under the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They obtained the right to vote by court decision in 1948, and last fall New Mexican voters adopted a constitutional amendment removing the state constitutional barrier against selling

them liquor. Much to the surprise of Albuquerque newspaper editors, the Indians did not swamp the bars. Indians are heavily discriminated against, especially in employment, and their chief problem right now is the virulent campaign against their owning land. Their enemies want the federal trusteeship removed.

COLORED POPULATION

The colored people rank fourth in the population, numbering 8,000 and 1.2 percent of the total. Most of the state's Negroes live in "The East Side" and suffer the same forms of discrimination as do their brothers in the South. Those living in the rest of the state live under conditions similar to those which Negroes find in the North and the West. So in New Mexico, you see, the "border" bisects the state! New Mexico Negroes are poor, entirely urban, and with few exceptions unskilled laborers. There are also a few Jews and Orientals in the state. Though Jews meet little open discrimination, much less than in the East, they do encounter its subtler forms.

Organized labor is weak, as you would expect to find it in a non-industrial state. The American Federation of Labor, virtually the only labor union in the state, is, despite its conservative racial attitudes, quite liberal, though not as consistently so as it could be. This racially liberal attitude of the AFL in New Mexico is due primarily to the fact that many of its officers and members in the state are Spanish. However, from the standpoint of the NAACP the most prominent and troublesome union is the International Association of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations several years ago on the charge of Communist domination.

The Spanish people have had a varying type of leadership, which has not been the consistent, militant, "grass roots" type of organizational leadership they have needed. Part responsibility for this is the fact that many Spanish individuals, the best educated ones, those best equipped to lead, were able to achieve political and economic prominence in their communities and the state because of their former dominance and because they form the majority in many of the state's cities and towns. Once they had achieved status for themselves these individuals, in self interest, refused to take any forthright stand on civil rights on behalf of their more unfortunate brothers. They did not want to bring down the wrath of the Anglos upon themselves and thus lose their positions.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The two organizations of the Spanish—the Alianza Hispano and the Loyal Union of Latin American Citizens, or "Lulacs"—adopt the "soft" technique in their approach to legislative problems and legal action. This attitude left a vacuum, and one that had to be filled before the rising tide of discrimination could be stopped and reversed. This is probably the major factor in the weakness of the liberal "front" in New Mexico.

This vacuum is now being filled by the American G. I. Forum which originated in 1947 in Texas where there is much more racial hate against Spanish-speaking citizens. Its

aims and methods are similar to those of the NAACP. Membership is open to any interested citizen who is a veteran of the armed forces. Outstanding leader in the AGIF is able, magnetic Dr. Hector P. Garcia, a pediatrician from Corpus Christi, Texas. The AGIF was started two years ago in New Mexico and the first state convention was held last May. Strong in Texas, the Forum is becoming so in New Mexico, and has just organized a state forum in Colorado. Although there are several state forums there is so far no national office, but one will probably be created soon.

The AGIF is one of the most encouraging developments among liberal organizations in the United States today because it is offering leadership to America's second largest minority group, the three million Latin peoples.

The organizations working among the Indians are The National Congress of American Indians, which limits its membership to Indians; the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs, which is affiliated with the American Association on Indian Affairs and which is interracial in membership; and the Indian Rights Association. Only the National Congress of American Indians recruits a large, "grass roots" membership. The other organizations make no such attempt because the Indians are too poor to pay dues. The only organization organized on a local basis is The New Mexico Association. It has one state office.

INDIAN PROBLEMS

The main problems of the Indians are poverty, stemming from the privations of their communities; poor health; and lack of education because Uncle Sam has never lived up to his promise to provide adequate school facilities for them. Currently the Indians are faced with a drive, which is now being carried on in Congress and backed by certain powerful interests, to deprive them of the benefit of federal trusteeship over their lands. If federal trusteeship is removed the land and its mineral resources may be the more easily stolen. Heart of the drive is a proposal to transfer land ownership from tribal to individual hands. This would be done under guise of "freeing the Indian from federal wardship and giving him his individual rights as a citizen." Of course, the Indian is not and never has been a "ward" of the federal government in the sense that Washington had control over his individual person. The Indian has always been a free individual and since 1924 a citizen of the United States with full voting rights. Only his land is under federal control in a trusteeship arrangement. Remove the trusteeship and "the interests" would find it much easier to deprive an oft illiterate Indian of his property either by deceit or coercion than they would a whole tribal council. Uranium and oil have been found in large quantities in the Navajo reservation and this is one reason for the present drive.

The only non-partisan organization working among New Mexico's Negroes is the NAACP. The state has no Urban League and no Congress of Racial Equality. Since New Mexico is a large state with widely scattered cities and a small Negro population, the NAACP branches are small in membership and widely separated in distance. There are the

following branches in the state as of 1953: Albuquerque, with 149 members; Roswell, 71 members; Hobbs, 77 members; Clovis, 33 members; Carlsbad, 16 members; and Las Cruces, 56 members. There was an NAACP college chapter at the University of New Mexico with 17 members, but it is now inactive. Total NAACP membership in the state, including all units, is probably no more than 400 members.

SMALL BRANCHES

Small branches with financially poor members mean financial problems. All funds come from membership or branch fund-raising activities such as chicken dinners, lotteries, etc. Branches get no large donations from either organizations or individuals. And branch treasuries are small, with a $25 sum being considered a large expenditure. There are no paid staff members and it is quite an effort when a branch can send a delegate to a state conference, convention, or executive board meeting. Sending a delegate to the NAACP national convention is usually out of the question. Last year, for instance, Albuquerque, the largest and financially the strongest branch, was entitled to three delegates at the St. Louis national convention, but could send only one.

Branch inability to send delegates to national conventions and national office preoccupation with branches in the regions of heaviest Negro concentration have produced a sense of isolation and the feeling that the national office and other Association units do not appreciate the organizational problems faced by NAACP branches in New Mexico.

The Albuquerque branch was chartered in January, 1914, and was for many years the only branch in the state. After the bill to repeal New Mexico's permissive segregated school law, under which communities in the "East Side" had established separate schools for Negro children, was defeated in the legislative session of 1951, the Albuquerque branch officers realized that the job of influencing the state legislature was too big for one branch to tackle. They decided to organize other branches and to establish a state conference of NAACP branches. This was done and the first state conventions was held in November 1952.

One difficulty faced by the branches in organizational work in New Mexico has been the activity of extreme left-wing elements in the state. New Mexico, with its atomic energy research centers at Los Alamos and Sandia Base at Albuquerque, and the United States Army proving grounds for guided missiles at White Sands National Monument near Alamagordo, has been a center for Communist activity. Moreover, the International Association of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers organized the potash miners at Carlsbad and the copper miners at Silver City. These miners are mostly illiterate Mexican aliens. Although the NAACP has a branch at Carlsbad, there is none at Silver City.

At Silver City, the Union had conducted a long, hard, 18-month strike against the Empire Zinc Company, and then in the spring of 1953 started to produce a movie called "The Salt of the Earth," thus attracting nationwide attention. Local community passions reached fever heat

and hostility was directed not only at the IAMMSW, but at every other liberal organization in the state. There were armed parades and bombings of the homes of officials in attempts to intimidate the union. Only the timely intervention of the state police prevented more violence. Naturally in such a situation the NAACP did not find organizational work very propitious and the idea of establishing a branch at Silver City was dropped. The IAMMSW is going to be a thorn in the side of NAACP organizational work in the state for a long time.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS

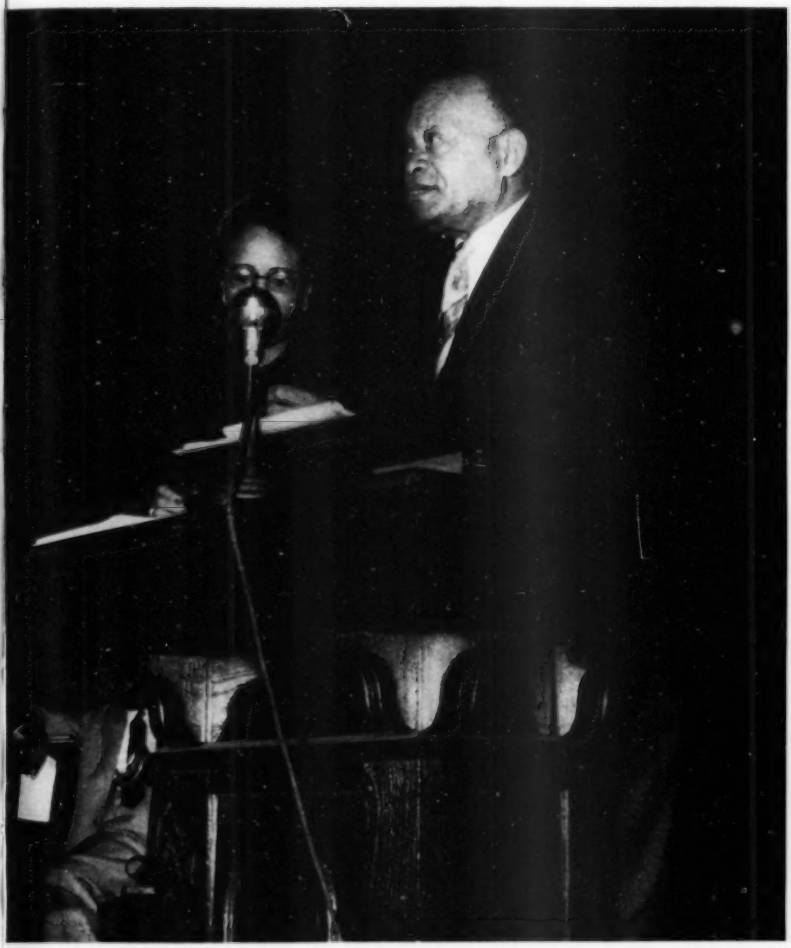
Almost all the political problems faced by the NAACP and its allies stem from the political strength and the racial attitudes of the "East Siders." Though the last area of the state to be settled, it has grown so fast in recent years that it is now the tail that wags the dog, so to speak. Many candidates for public office are from the "East Side" and if they are not they feel it necessary to cater to "East Side" racial attitudes. Candidates for state office from other areas feel, usually, that they must straddle the fence on racial issues, especially if they are going to bid for "East Side" support.

The legislative bloc formed by members from that area has been able either to block effective civil rights legislation or to water it down into innocuousness. For instance, although the state legislature established an FEPC in 1949, it did not get around to appropriating operational money until 1951. In 1953 it appropriated $1200—hardly enough to pay a part-time office girl. It is this "East Side" bloc that is responsible for the permissive segregative school law passed in 1923. All NAACP efforts to repeal this law have failed. And the last legislative session killed an anti-discrimination bill, modeled on the Albuquerque ordinance, by a tie-vote in the House.

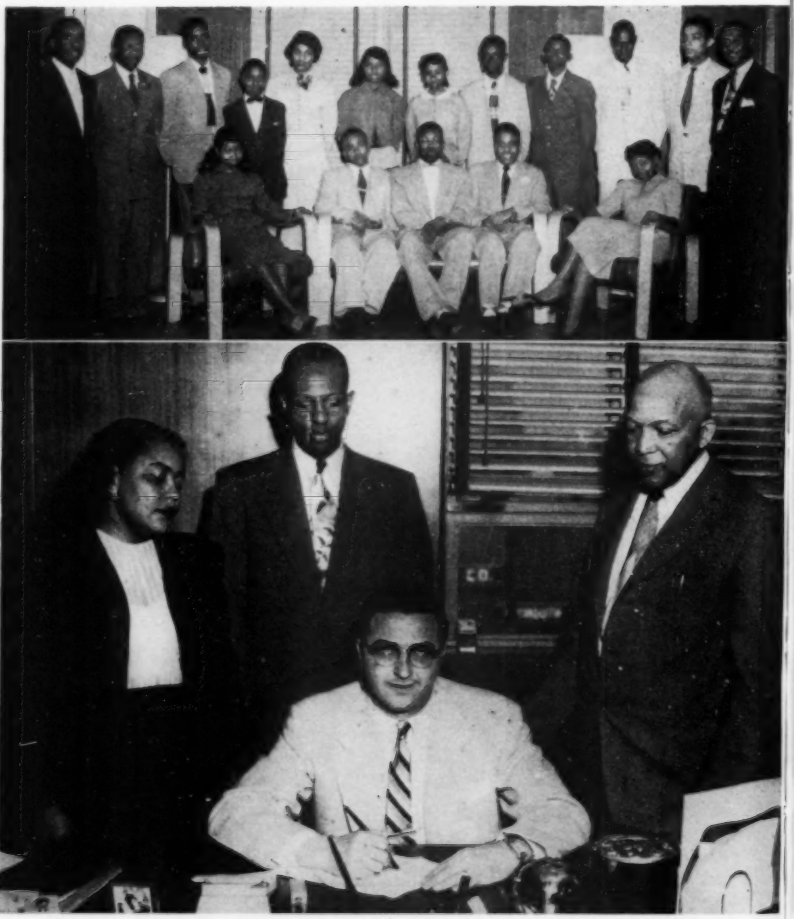
However, this racially infectious section of the state, like the Solid South, is amenable to change. Of the ten communities with racially separate schools all but two have given them up under NAACP pressure and have wholly or partially integrated their school systems, and one, Hobbs, is about to do so. Needless to say the change took place without adverse community comment or disturbance. In Alamagordo the school board even integrated the teaching staff. This worked out so well that the state senator from that county changed his vote on the school bill from one legislative session to the next solely on the basis of that fact.

What of the future in New Mexico? We feel that the state is going to go forward toward full racial equality. The factors working toward this end are the emergence of the American G. I. Forum, the National Congress of American Indians, the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs, and the expansion of the NAACP. There is also a developing liberal attitude in the "East Side."

The NAACP and its friends can look optimistically ahead to the years when New Mexico will be truly a "Land of Enchantment" for all its citizens regardless of race, creed, or color; when its citizens will live in accordance with the highest ideals of Americanism and brotherhood under God.



TIRELESS FOE *of segregation and racial inequality Atty. A. T. Walden of Atlanta, Georgia, addressing a freedom mass meeting at the Sixteenth Street Baptist church in Birmingham, Alabama, last December* 13, 1953.



YOUNG FIGHTERS *for full emancipation of the Negro by* 1963, *members of the Savannah, Georgia, NAACP youth council.* BOTTOM: *Branch signs up Mayor Edward DeCarbo of New Castle, Pa., as an NAACP member. From left, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, John Campbell, branch president, and Dr. James Gillespie.*

■ **This green valley (vega) sprouts both segregation and gaming profits**

Sunshine and Jim Crow

By Franklin H. Williams

RECENTLY, the Las Vegas Resort Hotel Association and Chamber of Commerce joined with T.W.A. in sponsoring an expense-free vacation for some sixty-five newsmen to their southern Nevada desert city. In this high-powered campaign to sell Las Vegas to Americans as the gambling playground of the nation, it was hardly expected that the sponsors would mention that the game of "lifesmanship" as played there is governed by a set of rules imported part and parcel from Dixie.

The idea, of course, was to sell this city of "day Sun and night Fun" to a wide reading public and thus increase the flow of dollars to the various gambling tables which run twenty-four hours a day in the plush surroundings of the famous "strip" hotels and at the less ornate downtown emporiums. Furthest from mind was the thought of importing any "foreign" American ideas on such fundamental matters as civil or human rights.

These newspaper people, ensconced in glittering and glamorous luxury; insulated from such ugly and unsaleable realities as racial segregation and discrimination, must have been impressed, as most vacationists would be were they not Negro-Americans. For these native Americans, Las Vegas is a misplaced southern jim-crow town — without benefit of magnolias!

An iron-curtain, the railroad underpass, separates the city from the neglected and depressed westside. Here sprawled over the dry and dusty desert live the four thousand Negro residents on unpaved and gutterless streets. Hemmed in by a universal refusal to rent, lease, or sell to them elsewhere, the Las Vegas Negro sees little to make the city a "playground" for anyone. One and two room shacks with neither running water nor toilet is the rule—not the exception. Seventy per cent of the Negro residents live in substandard housing — many in unlighted unsanitary trailers. The unavailability to them of houses, combined with the high cost of land and construction and the refusal of lending institutions to lend, makes a decent home an almost unattainable dream for most of them.

FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS *is director of the West Coast Regional office of the NAACP.*

While over two-thirds of the maid, janitorial, and menial kitchen help in the city is Negro, few get the better jobs as bellhops, bartender, or cook. The "tipping" professions are almost completely white as Palm Springs tips are too plentiful for colored people to pocket.

There are few, if any, jobs unconnected with the gambling houses that Negroes may get and hold. The few Negro teachers, while economically more fortunate than most, must earn their livelihood in a school which is substantially confined to Negro and Mexican-American students. While colored residents spend more than $112,000 a month for food, they are not employed in the places where they buy it.

With the exception of three Negro operated gambling houses on the westside, a colored citizen "colors" his money as well. At least one would think this from the complete freeze-out of Negroes at the Las Vegas gaming tables. If a Negro tries to enter the small or large clubs, he is generally blocked at the door by an armed guard and turned away.

To avoid humiliation or segregation, most Negroes in Las Vegas sit in their cars to see a movie—the drive-in theatre being the only place where they can be certain of non-segregation. Though the names of Lena Horne, Billy Eckstine, or the Mills Brothers blaze regularly on the fancy marquees of the hotel, members of their race are neither welcome nor admitted as guests. The same "white only" policy applies in the motels, and smaller hotels.

Had anyone of the Sixty-five visiting newsmen on the evening of their first day in the city wandered into the Las Vegas City Council chambers, they would have learned the true story about that desert city. Ironically at the same time that they were being sold the glories of the city, the NAACP, on behalf of colored America, was vainly petitioning the council to enact an ordinance to secure for them the chance to live in and move about this American city as citizens of a democracy should. We wonder if the purveyors of the truth would have told the full Las Vegas Story had they known it?

DID YOU KNOW —

That when Anson Burlingame (1820-1870) was United States minister (1861-1867) to China, his private secretary was the Negro George A. Butler?

★ ★ ★

That George F. Grant, a dental graduate from Harvard University in 1870, was elected in 1882 as president of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association?

PHILIPPA SCHUYLER *returns to Town Hall, New York City, on April 29 after a successful European and Caribbean tour. Last November Miss Schuyler began a European tour which took her to Stockholm, Sweden; Copenhagen, Denmark; Oslo and Troindheaim, Norway; Amsterdam and Roeimond, Holland; Helsinki, Finland; Brussels, Belgium; and London, England. Kurt Aheberg, distinguished music critic, said of her Stockholm concert: "Many pianists play Bach, but Philippa Schuyler embued the recitative parts of the Fantasy with such living and finely drawn quality that one was entirely captured by it."*

Good News

Archie A. Alexander, 66-year-old engineer and business man, was appointed in March governor of the Virgin Islands by President Eisenhower. The new governor is president of Alexander & Repass, prominent engineering and contracting firm in Des Moines, Iowa, and also president of the American-Caribbean Construction Company.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Ralph Bunche heads the United Nations staff committee appointed recently by Secretary-General Dag Hammerskjold to study existing plans for the development of the resources of the Jordan and Yarmuk rivers in the Near East.

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J. Ernest Wilkins, attorney of Chicago, Illinois, was appointed on March 4 to the post of Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of international labor affairs by President Eisenhower. Mr. Wilkins, 60-years-old, succeeds Spencer Miller, Jr., of New Jersey, who resigned at the request of Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell.

The New York Times praised Mr. Wilkins' appointment as "an excellent choice" and wished "him success in his new and important post."

★ ★ ★

Philippa Schuyler, 21-year-old pianist and composer, was soloist on February 14 in CBS Radio's "The Music Room." Miss Schuyler's program included compositions by Bach, Scarlatti, Brahms, and Ravel.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Howard D. Gregg, former president of Delaware State College and present dean of arts and sciences at Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina, has been accepted by the government of Afghanistan to head the United States Educational Mission to that country.

★ ★ ★

Joseph D. Jones, lithographic cameraman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been awarded a certificate of merit for outstanding performance. He is the first employee in any of the staff agencies under the office of the secretary to receive such a citation.

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■ The Links know how to combine fun with service to their fellow man

The Links Have Warmth and Friendship

By Robert M. Ratcliffe

IT IS hard to explain just why and how The Links have skyrocketed to fame, but from coast to coast you are sure to run into someone who is a Link or has heard of this aggressive aggregation of charming ladies. It is a bit amazing because The Links haven't been around too long. It is a comparatively young organization, organized in 1946 and incorporated five years later. In Atlanta last summer, a newspaperman commented: "Man, those Links are really coming on. They're getting a big play in the papers."

Further down in Georgia at Albany State College you meet the president's wife and someone whispers: "She's a Link."

Southeastward to Tallahassee, Fla., home of Florida A. and M. State University, you attend a swank reception and the hostess (a Link) says: "Come over here. I want you to meet some of the Links."

This is what you run into all over the country.

The Links have arrived and their banners are flying high. They carry with them a certain niceness that makes you want to be one of them or among them. They are nice and charming and aggressive and they sort of envelop you with their charms and goodness.

The Links ran into a mite of trouble at their national conclave last year in Buffalo. They discovered that they were growing too fast. Maybe they were beginning to have growing pains. So, they went into a huddle and decided to freeze their membership for the time being. It was time to take stock . . . to stabilize. And, so, as of last June, The Links have not set up another chapter. They boasted fifty-eight chapters then . . . and it's still fifty-eight. They could have 100 chapters now. The national office of The Links intends giving closer attention to its present membership before considering new prospects.

The organization grew by leaps and bounds in the year of 1952 with

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ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE *is national news editor of The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

SOUTH JERSEY LINKS PRESIDENT, *Bertha Waples (extreme left) handing check for $500 for NAACP life membership for the South Jersey Links to national president, Mrs. Margaret Hawkins, while two other New Jersey Links look on with happy expressions. Mrs. Hawkins is one of the founders of The Links.*

new chapters popping up all over the country. The Links will grow some more too, but not before national officers of the Links decide that all present chapters have become fully stabilized.

The Links have a nice habit of throwing swell parties. The Missing Links also attend these affairs. The Missing Links, as you may have guessed, are husbands of Link members. Usually these affairs are formal and it is a sight that a photographer with color film would enjoy. The Pittsburgh Links staged a gay New Year's day party this year in the palatial home of Mrs. Robert L. Vann, and the Missing Links deserted their wives while the Rose Bowl game moved across the TV screen; but after that, the program went off in fine form. There was a fine dinner, there were souvenirs, and there was a wonderful program conducted by Pittsburgh's four new Links.

In Buffalo last year at the annual convention of the Links, the husbands set up headquarters in one of the Missing Links' suites, and conducted a rather interesting convention of their own.

Why are they called Links? It's simple. The entire organization is

one great chain with each chapter or member representing a link in the chain . . . bound together for one great cause. The Links stand out because of the outstanding personalities within the organization. Links are doctors, lawyers, government officials, teachers, publishers, business executives. They fit in the most important jobs. In stretching across the country, The Links have extended their roots into every sorority, selecting outstanding sorors, but at the same time showing no preference for any sorority.

It is not all social life with The Links. At the fourth annual convention held in July, 1952, in San Francisco, The Links adopted a two-year program calling for each chapter to invest $500 with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the form of a Life Membership. This worthy idea was presented by the Links' program committee headed by dynamic Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, Pa. Many of the chapters already have submitted a large portion of the $500 and a 100 percent report is expected from each of the fifty-eight chapters when the Links convene this summer in Cleveland, Ohio. This means that the sum of $29,000 will be dropped into the treasury of the NAACP.

BRIEF HISTORY

A glance at The Links' handbook gives you this brief history: The Links were organized in November of 1946 by Mrs. Margaret Hawkins and Mrs. Sarah Scott, both of Philadelphia. They suggested a three-fold purpose—civic, intercultural, and social. The name Links was suggested by Mrs. Lillian Wall and adopted because it best expressed the meaning of the club. The Link bracelet was designed by Mrs. Margaret Hawkins. The Link song was written by Mrs. Frances Atkinson, and the Link pledge composed by Mrs. Sarah Scott. Original Link members are Mesdames Frances Atkinson, Katie Greene, Margaret Hawkins, Marion Minton, Myrtle Manigault, Sarah Scott, Lillian Stanford, Lillian Wall, and Dorothy Wright.

Delegates from fourteen chapters attended the first national conclave conducted by The Links in Philadelphia, June, 1949. Represented were Atlantic City, Baltimore, Central Jersey, Dayton, Greater New York, North Jersey, Petersburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Raleigh, St. Louis, Washington, Wilmington, Delaware, and Wilson, North Carolina. Atlantic City entertained the second annual conclave at Eastertime of 1950. In 1951, The Links convened in Pittsburgh and it was during this year that The Links became incorporated. In 1952, The Links journeyed to San Francisco and in 1953 the annual convention was held in Buffalo.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT

One of the founders, Mrs. Sarah S. Scott, served The Links as national president from the date of organization until June, 1953, at which time the co-founder, Mrs. Margaret Hawkins, was elected to the presidency. Interviewed in Philadelphia, President Hawkins had this to say of The Links:

"When I stop to think back for the reason why I wanted to start The Links, I believe it was simply that in

MRS. DAISY E. LAMPKIN, *a member of the national board of the NAACP, is also one of the country's outstanding Links. The worthy idea that each chapter of the Links invest* $500 *in a life membership in the NAACP was presented by the Links' program committee when headed by Mrs. Lampkin.*

the world of war and stress and strain as it was then, that I recognized a need to spread the warmth of real friendship among the fine women and to draw them together in groups in various cities. This aim was, and is, three-fold: to do some good to help less fortunate citizens, to raise the cultural level of our race, and to enjoy the social company of our friends.

"Although I had thought about it extensively and planned for it for almost three years prior to November, 1946, it was not until then that I called Mrs. Sarah Scott and told her my plans and asked her opinion. She thought it was a grand idea and then we called nine ladies together . . . and so The Links were born. It is purely a social organization made up of friends with a cultural and civic aim."

At present, The Links are considering a full program which includes establishing a little theatre for young people, assisting the mentally retarded, setting up a fund for scientific research and assisting such funds as Heart, Cancer, Cerebral Palsy and the United Negro College Fund. They also are considering setting up scholarships for deserving students. Along this line they are thinking of establishing an international scholarship fund for the purpose of bringing students from other countries to colleges and universities in the United States.

Although The Links think nationally when outlining their programs, the local activities of individual Link chapters are outstanding. In 1953, the Phoenix, Arizona, chapter staged a Debutante Charity Ball and aided five needy projects . . . a month-long youth workshop was conducted by the Links in the Oakland-Bay Area . . . underprivileged children were sent to camp by the Sacramento chapter . . . the Denver Links purchased shoes for needy school children . . . a shower was staged for a day nursery in Orlando . . . the Chicago Links raised $300 for the Parkway Community Center drive . . . $350 was donated by the Detroit Links to the Delta Home for Girls . . . in Omaha, the local chapter raised $400 for charity and in Winston-Salem, Link members purchased furniture for homebound children.

These are but a few of the contributions made by The Links throughout the nation. Every Link chapter is able to boast of some particular achievement.

The Links have made a good impression . . . a very good one.

DID YOU KNOW —

That the first Negro graduate of Harvard College was Richard T. Greener?

Greener graduated from Harvard in 1870 and later became a member of the faculty of the University of South Carolina during Reconstruction.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH *of Los Angeles, California, voted to make every 4th Sunday in February of each year "NAACP Membership Day." Pictured here are members of the congregation who helped in the fight for first-class citizenship by taking out $2 memberships in the NAACP. Dr. J. Raymond Henderson is pastor.* BOTTOM: *Andrew J. Harris, president of the New Britain, Conn., branch receives $100 check from Mrs. Meana McDew for NAACP fighting fund for freedom. Charles Morehead is at far left, and Mr. Brooks, at far right. Money was raised by the branch, the Union AME Zion church, and the McCullough Temple AME church.*

■ What the residents of a lily-white community thought about having a Negro in their midst

On Being Prejudiced in a Lily-White Community

By James Peck

HOW prejudiced are residents of a lily-white housing development where a Negro businessman built a home which was twice set afire during the period of construction, received anonymous threatening notes signed Ku Klux Klan, had his fire insurance policy canceled, and finally sold out in order not to submit his three children to an atmosphere of intolerance?

Instead of giving the answer myself, I will leave it to you readers to decide. I will give you direct quotes from the residents of this community as I got them in two house-to-house opinion polls in which I took part—one for the Columbia Broadcasting System, which used the material in a special program about the Negro in America; the other for the New York Committee of Racial Equality.

The Negro businessman involved is Clarence Wilson. I will not go further than I did in the first paragraph to give details about the fires, since they have already been widely publicized in the Negro press as well as by the NAACP and other race relations organizations.

The housing development in which Wilson built his house is Deauville Gardens, located near the village of Copiague, on the outskirts of the town of Amityville, Long Island, about 50 miles from New York City. Amityville has a jimcrow section which is ordinarily called North Amityville, but which the more extreme white-supremacy elements call South Farmingdale or West Babylon in an attempt to disassociate it completely from Amityville and to identify it instead with the neighboring towns.

As for Deauville Gardens, the man after whom it was named left a will stipulating that the land should forever remain in the hands of white Caucasians. Its legal validity has of course been voided by the Supreme Court decision outlawing restrictive covenants, but its validity in actuality apparently still stands.

JAMES PECK, *a militant foe of race prejudice and discrimination, is a frequent* CRISIS *contributor. He lives in New York City.*

Deauville Gardens is certainly not a rich man's housing development. Most of the resident are working people. Many of them are foreign-born and have had little opportunity for education.

Now that I have given a little descriptive background, I will come to the direct quotes — the ones which appeared to me most significant in the two community opinion polls.

WHAT THEY THINK

A middle-aged housewife: "There's no discrimination in the community: I don't care if he moves in."

An older housewife with a German accent: "People are human: it don't matter what color they are."

A middle-aged man: "The time is not ripe yet."

A middle-aged housewife: "Why does he want to come here? There are plenty of fine colored homes in North Amityville."

A middle-aged man: "I don't discriminate, but I wouldn't want one as a neighbor."

A young wife: "My father and mother (living in the same house) think differently, but we (she and her husband) think the community should be willing to stick it out with Wilson if Wilson is willing to stick it out with us."

A young wife: "I'm against it: they just don't live the same as we do. I've lived with the high ones and the low ones. You should speak to my husband."

Her husband, who said he belongs to the auxiliary police: "If the niggers move in, I'll sell out. New York and Long Island are infiltrated with them."

A middle-aged housewife: "I don't care: I'm in my house: they're in theirs."

A woman: "I'm against it. I don't want to have any muggings around here."

An old man with pronounced foreign accent: "In every nationality there's good people and there's bad people.

A middle-aged man: "I got 5 kids. You think I want my kids to become dope fiends? Before, we never had any dope out this way. Did you read about that case in the papers? And what about the property values?"

A middle-aged housewife: "I'm not prejudiced, but I don't want them here."

A housewife who volunteered that she is Jewish: "Some say that Negroes would turn it into a slum. There are plenty of white people who would turn it into a slum."

An old Irishman: "The whole thing was just a publicity stunt for Eleanor Roosevelt." (His reference was to an NAACP meeting in Amityville at which she spoke. Actually the meeting had been planned before the fires. But the Irishman's theory was that Negroes had set the fires to give her something to talk about.)

A middle-aged housewife: "They seemed nice people, but once one family moves in, another follows."

TOTAL SCORE

The total score on the two polls was 15 opposed to Wilson's moving in; 11 not opposed; and 5 refusing to talk. Although, as indicated by

these figures, opinion varied considerably, all but 4 of the 31 persons questioned strongly condemned the setting of the fires and stated that regardless of their opinions on Negroes, that was no way to settle the issue.

Two of those who did not assail the fire-setting asserted that the fires had been accidental. The other two suggested that Negroes had set the fires to gain publicity. Almost all of those questioned resented the publicity which resulted from the fires.

THE HOUSE WHICH CLARENCE WILSON BUILT . . .

so that his three children could enjoy the benefits of country living and then sold to spare them from racial intolerance.

Most of those opposing Wilson's moving in cited, among other reasons, their fear of a decrease in property values. The bugaboo of future interracial marriage, often raised on such occasions, was not mentioned. Mrs. Philip Hartman, wife of the head of the Civic Association, expressed the opinion that community sentiment was not hostile to Wilson.

All but two of those questioned in the two polls answered questions calmly, without exhibiting the hysterical hostility which marked the Cicero situation in 1951. There was no indication that members of the community would have instituted mob action against Wilson if he had moved in.

In the two polls all those who commented on Wilson personally—including the persons who were opposed to his moving in—did so favorably. Had Wilson occupied his house, he undoubtedly would have been accepted in the community within a matter of months—although the first few months would have been disagreeable, particularly for the kids.

In November 1950 the Nelson's, a Negro couple, moved into Gano, a small southern Ohio village despite threats from the residents and within a year they were accepted by the community. This story I told in detail in the December 1951 issue of *The Crisis*.

PEACEFUL INTEGRATION

There are countless instances of Negroes moving into white communities and becoming peacefully integrated, but these cases are never publicized. One recent instance about which I happen to know first hand is that of Dr. Arthur Falls, Negro surgeon, and his wife. A few months ago they moved into their home in Western Springs, a Chicago suburb which until that time had been lily-white, they have been living there peacefully ever since. They occupied

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HERBERT L. WRIGHT, *NAACP youth secretary, and* KELLY ALEXANDER, *president of the North Carolina state conference of branches, discuss plans for expansion of the youth and college program in the state of North Carolina.*

■ How the Southern Pacific Railroad discriminates against Negroes on its Daylight trains between San Francisco and Los Angeles

Southern Pacific Jim-Crow

FOR the second time, the West Coast Regional Office of the NAACP has called attention of the California Public Utilities Commission to the pattern of discrimination practiced by the Southern Pacific Railroad on its Daylight trains operating between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The Railroad insists, since "colored people are seated in various cars throughout the trains operating in intrastate service, that no form of discrimination exists." But NAACP investigations, however, prove that discrimination does exist.

Although Negroes may be seen in the various coaches, the fact is that in more than 80 percent of the cases studied the NAACP found that Negroes were assigned either to the front or rear coaches. In many instances they were assigned to nonexisting seats, causing much confusion and discomfort.

The following affidavits are typical of hundreds of the cases reported to various West Coast NAACP branches during the past year:

I had been visiting in Richmond, California, and when I decided to return to Los Angeles I phoned the ticket office for a reservation. The girl answering the phose said the ticket agent wasn't in, but to leave my name and number and she would have him call me. I waited some time and when he didn't call I phoned again and talked with the agent. He told me my reservation was Seat 46A in Car 61.

When I went to the office the ticket-seller, a girl, waited on two white ladies in line ahead of me. When she had finished with them and I stepped up to the window, she left the window and went to the rear of the office and started counting money. She remained there about 30 minutes. Then she returned to the window and continued counting money. She counted out bills and change. A man in the office came up behind the counter and talked to her. He got a five dollar bill changed. She took care of him and when he left, resumed counting money. I told her my name and stated I had come for my reservation. She gave it to me.

When I boarded the San Joaquin Southern Pacific train the next day I found there was no Seat 46A in Car 61.

* * * *

On Easter Sunday I left Los Angeles for San Francisco. About noon that day I went down and picked up my reservation. I was told the evening

train left at 7 p.m. and was given a ticket for a seat in Car 54. No seat was assigned. The ticket seller said this was a special streamline train put on for the holiday passengers. I asked what type it was; that if it was uncomfortable and drafty I would rather wait until later in the day to leave. He stated this car was very much like the Daylight and other streamline trains. When I boarded the train the car I was assigned I found all seats were taken. I was at the station when the gates were opened—about a half hour before train time. I showed the porter my ticket and he said the car was filled. He sent me to Car 54. It was an old fashioned pullman car and all seats were taken except the seat in the front of the car by the men's toilet. The doors were left open continually, the stench was bad and I caught a very severe cold from the draft. There were no other seats available and I sat there the whole way to San Francisco.

I returned to Los Angeles. Had secured a reservation in Car 61, Seat 48 on the San Joaquin. When I boarded the train there was no seat numbered 48. I told him (the porter) I could not find Seat 48. He looked at the ticket and said maybe it was in the wrong car. He let me sit in Seat 42 until the conductor came through (it was vacant). The conductor looked at my ticket and told me there was no such seat in the car. I told him I was going to sit there. He said I couldn't because the seat would be taken a few stops out of Oakland.

When we reached Richmond another colored lady came on board. I had never seen her before. She was looking for Seat 46A. There was no such seat. She sat in 44, beside me. We looked around and saw there was no seat by that number (46A). The conductor and porter also examined her ticket and stated there was no such seat. The conductor stated he couldn't understand how such a mistake could have been made since they knew how many seats there were in each car and their numbers. He also stated he felt they must have intended for us to sit in the ladies room because there was no such seats in that car. He said we would have to sit in there until he could find a place for us.

The conductor said someone ought to do something about this situation because it was always happening and he caught 'the dickens for it and would have to take the blame.' He could not 'understand why he should take the blame for a mistake made by the people in the office.'

After the car had filled up there were only two seats left, 45 and 47—they were right up against the back of the ladies rest room—in the extreme right rear. He seated us there. Behind the seat were the porter's two large garbage bags and under the seat was a dust pan and brooms. When I put my black coat over the back of the seat the back of it was covered with dust from the garbage bags.

The conductor suggested that we take the matter up with the train master in Los Angeles but I did not do this.

* * * *

When I first made the reservation for this trip I phoned the office and was given a seat in Car 64. When I arrived at the Ferry Building to pick it up the number of the car had been changed to 61. When I got home and talked to my husband about it I noticed the seat number was 48—it sounded like a rear seat. I phoned the office and asked about the seat, inquired if it was extreme back one—that I knew that had been a policy of the company. He stated it wasn't an extreme back one, was very comfortable, and was a window seat. I inquired about the car number and why the change from 64 to 61. He said before I went off on a tangent he would look it up. He returned to the phone and said he had

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Looking and Listening . . .

UNSEGREGATED CINERAMA

DR. JOHN J. O'CONNOR of Washington, D. C. who is columnist for the *Interracial Review* (New York City), writes in the January 1954 issue on "Unsegregated Cinema, Cinerama and Cinemascope" in Washington, D. C.:

Although I am greatly confused about it, there seems to be a valid distinction between cinema (incredibly entertaining), cinerama (puts YOU *in* the picture), and cinemascope (you see without glasses).

All these revolutionary and spectacular smash successes roared into Washington at approximately the same time —to compete with still another gigantic and stupendous step forward called 3-D (you need glasses). Never before in theatrical history, south of Philadelphia at least, has there been such a discernible ripple of interest in Hollywood.

While this super-colossal hullabaloo about cinema, cinerama, cinemascope and 3-D was reaching an ear splitting crescendo in the nation's capital, three Loew's managers announced in the public press, on September 30, that the Capitol, Columbia and Palace theaters on F Street had been operating on a non-segregated basis "since last spring."

On October 1, three local chains, operating a total of 27 neighborhood theaters, revealed that they were opening their houses to unsegregated audiences.

The three chains included 16 Warner theaters, eight K-B neighborhood theaters, and three operated by Louis Bernheimer. I don't know what K-B stands for and, regretfully, I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Bernheimer.

An anonymous spokesman for the K-B group said that its MacArthur Theater had been operating without restrictions "for some time."

The Warner, K-B and Bernheimer chains also said, rather vaguely. I thought, that they would admit all "well-behaved people."

Since juvenile delinquents have been wantonly slashing theater seats with sharp instruments, annoying other customers, necking, dropping their bubble gum here and there, and causing minor riots on occasion, or whenever the mood seized them, which frequently, I am convinced that movie theater managers are hoping that Negro patronage will improve the low moral, cultural and aesthetic climate now prevailing in many of their battered and tarnished establishments.

Thus far I have been giving you a strictly factual account of the desegregation of movie houses in Washington, as reported in the daily press. What really delighted me, I must confess, was the voluntary action of the movie managers in operating some of their downtown houses on a non-segregated basis "since last spring," and the gracious action of three local chains in freely opening their houses to all citizens on October 1.

It so happened, by the sheerest coincidence, that the Catholic Interracial Council of Washington and 9 other organizations were very much interested in desegregating the movie houses and were completely unaware that any major change in policy had been made or was about to occur.

I do not want to accuse the movie managers of extraordinary reticence about their policy. What happened simply proves that twenty organizations can function in a city and yet not know what is going on, or is about to take place, in a field in which they have demonstrated, during the past five years, more than a casual interest. It just goes to show how well-intentioned people of all creeds and races can work at cross purposes.

The twenty organizations secured the services of Phineas Indritz, national counsel of the American Veterans Committee, and helped him to draft a four-page letter to the Board of Commissioners in Washington, accompanied by a 52-page analysis of the laws in force in the city which prohibit racial discrimination in hotels, theaters, and other places of public amusement. The letter was dated September 26.

The organizations called upon the Board of Commissioners, after one week's public notice, to enforce the existing anti-discrimination laws. We said that the Commissioners had the power to promulgate such a regulation.

The Board of Commissioners did not grant our request because, as it now appears, the movie houses were already admitting all citizens—or were about to do so.

If my poor memory serves me correctly, it required about two years of steady effort to persuade the small art theaters in Washington to admit all citizens. . . .

FEDERAL FEPC

THE representative of a southern interracial organization told the Senate labor committee on March 3 that a federal FEPC law "would afford invaluable guidance and reassurance" to the present-day South.

John Bolt Culbertson, Greenville, South Carolina, attorney who is vice-president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, gave unqualified endorsement to the Federal Equality of Opportunity Act, which is now up for public hearings.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, headed by Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, Alabama, and its directors are residents of the southern states. Fund headquarters are in New Orleans.

Culbertson pointed to the increase in Negro voting and the end of segregation in graduate schools and transportation as proof of "a growing regional awareness of a simple, but profound truism: The South's greatest natural resource is its people, All of its people. To decree that the black one-third of the population must be the menial servants of the white majority; to divide the black and white separate, walled-off communities — both of these arrangements are sheer folly. Both of these arrangements have been tried in the South and have demonstrated their folly in bitter, tragic terms."

The growth of industry in the South has been great in recent years, especially in the production of finished goods, he said. "The best natural market for these consumer goods is in the region itself. But as long as the median income of Negro families stands at about half that of whites, this market will be severly limited."

"In the economy of the modern South 'cheap' labor is no longer an advantage, but a positive detriment. Exclusion and exploitation of Negro workers have been the chief means of making labor 'cheap.' The earnings and prosperity of all Southerners

now depend on a reversal of this policy."

Culbertson emphasized that only a federal law with enforcement provisions would do any good. "The Old Order buttressed itself in the South by means of all-inclusive segregation statutes. Fortunately, these statutes are wilting before the scrutiny of the courts. But unfortunately, no clear assertion of public policy has replaced them, and there is some uncertainty and lack of direction. A Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment law would formulate explicity the course our democracy is taking and would bolster those millions of people who want to make democracy a way of life."

LONDON COLOR BAR

THE deposed Kabaka of Buganda, East Africa, who is now living in London, England, was shocked to find the color bar in London flats. According to the January 23, 1954 issue of the *New Times and Ethiopia News* (Essex, England):

It is, indeed, highly regrettable that the existence of a color bar in London must now be admitted. The Colonial Office has virtually admitted the fact while refraining from the name.

It is but a few years since the famous cricketer, Learie Constantine, booked a room in a London hotel, but when he arrived to sign his name in the hotel register and to take up his residence he was told the room was not available; some American visitors to the hotel had objected to his presence on seeing him enter. Mr. Constantine successfully took legal proceedings against the proprietor of the hotel. The judge who tried the case, in awarding damages to Mr. Constantine, strongly reprobated any attempt to introduce the color bar to this country.

How far we have fallen from that desirable standard! In the case of the Kabaka of Buganda, whom Mr. Lyttelton has removed from his sovereignty and his homeland for faithfully defending the liberties of his people, we have an extraordinary instance of color bar in London.

During a press conference on January 6 the Kabaka, who, as Mr. Lyttleton told Parliament, is a member of his own University, informed the journalists that he had taken a flat in Park Lane, but on the previous Monday, just as he was about to move in, a telephone call from the estate agent informed him that the owner of the flat had refused to allow the tenant to sub-let to the cultured Kabaka because of his African color.

The Kabaka accordingly brought the matter to the notice of the Colonial Office and asked the assistance of the Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Thomas Lloyd, who, according to the *Manchester Guardian* representative, looked into the matter and found we were up against an immovable object. Sir Thomas Lloyd was not prepared to assent to the term color bar, and on being asked by the *Manchester Guardian* representative, What was the immovable object? he replied that the Kabaka's approach was a private one and they could not elaborate.

The Kabaka told the journalists that the incident had been a shock to him.

This shock followed, of course, the greater shock of being removed from his native Kampala, which he regards as his permanent home.

We would urge our compatriots to wake up to the growing tendency to lead Britain away from the goal of the Brotherhood of Man to the apartheid of Dr. Malan—away from democracy and human right to the barbarism which made the slave trade possible

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Editorials

OUTBURSTS OF PREJUDICE

MARCH closed with two singular outbursts of racial insolence. One involved Cuban Negro ball players; the other, Mexican and Puerto Rican children. Both took place in Florida, the state in which NAACP state coordinator Harry Moore and his wife were murdered on Christmas eve 1951 and which has now rejected the last plea of Walter Lee Irvin in the famous Groveland case. Irvin, who has already died a thousands deaths, must now die for a crime he swears he never committed. No one has been punished for the murder of the Moores, and no responsible white Floridian seems worried about Irvin's fate.

The incident involving the Cuban Negro baseball players took place in Winter Garden. Seven Cuban Negro players in the Washington team's farm system camp were ordered to "get out of town by sundown." When the city officials issued this ultimatum, the director of the players bundled his men off the practice field and transported them at once to Orlando where segregation laws are not so stringent. This was the first time the Washington club had attempted to train its Negro players at Winter Garden with other farm talent, and they had been working in Winter Garden without incident since March 8.

First knowledge of action by the city officials came on March 18 in mid-practice when the local chief of police, Maynard Mann, told Zinn Beck, general manager of the Charlotte club (which owns the Washington team) to get the Negroes off the field and out of town. City clerk "Doc" Tanner, who was with the police chief, is quoted as saying: "We are just trying to avoid trouble."

THE other incident involves 85 children of Mexican and Puerto Rican migrant farm workers and took place in Dade county. The board of education of Dade county, upon the protests of students in the Redlands school, ordered removal of the children and the erection of a temporary structure near Miami. County commissioner Preston Bird was quoted as saying: "Though I'm no fanatic, I believe that segregation is best for the well being and health of our children."

It is not only the effrontery of these racist outbursts that is disturbing. These public displays of bigotry involve Latin-Americans who are sceptical of American democratic preachments and intensify the suspicions and misgivings between the United States and her Good Neighbors. They likewise make a mockery of the recent resolution of the Tenth Inter-American Conference condemning racial discrimination. Such incidents have an adverse effect upon our foreign policy and furnish more grist for the Russian propaganda mill.

DR. JAMES L. WILSON

WHEN Dr. James L. Wilson of New York City graduated from the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1916, he resolved to repay the help given him in 1913 and 1914. Dr. Wilson, born of poor parents in the Virgin Islands, entered Columbia College in 1910 and in 1913 and 1914 the faculty awarded him two scholarships of $87.50 each, without which he could never have finished medical school. Now a successful surgeon, Dr. Wilson has donated $1,500 to the scholarship fund of his alma mater and will increase it to $10,000 within three years. Since he is not a rich man, the $10,000 could not be given at once.

The money is to be invested and the income paid out in scholarships each year "without regard to race or creed or color, to some poor and deserving female student suffering from ischemia [cutting off of supply] of opportunity and finance." When it was suggested that he establish a scholarship for Negro students, Dr. Wilson replied: "I could not establish a scholarship for a particular race. It seems to me in these matters we need a broad approach to win the confidence of the many races with whom we must deal as a nation. We must show that we operate a real democracy."

Let us raise our hats to Dr. Wilson. He has made a gift to his fellow man. His is an example which other Negroes should follow.

MOSSBACKED BIGOTRY

LAST month six Negro youths made application for admission to Girard College and were rejected. The trustees explained to the mothers of these boys that the applications were rejected because the Girard will provides only for the admission of "poor, white male orphans."

This particular racial fogyism started with a "philanthropic" will made 161 years ago when Stephen Girard (1750-1831), a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and banker, left $6,000,000 to found an educational institution for white orphans. From the provisions of Mr. Girard's will he seems to have been one of America's early racists. Of course, it is quite possible that because of the existence of chattel slavery at the time that this "great philanthropist" could never envisage non-whites as ever being educable. But times have changed and the trustees of Girard College still refuse to make any concessions to the times by attempting legal alteration of the "racial clause" in the will.

PHILADELPHIA councilman Raymond Pace Alexander, who helped prepare the applications for the six boys, urges that the Girard will be changed. The six boys meet admissions requirements (that one parent be dead), except for their color. What happens in this effort to bring the Girard will up to date is of importance in an America which is daily abandoning racial proscription. Many southern private colleges have about-faced on race and gotten in step with the times. Girard trustees, do not let the Bourbon South make you seem educational reactionaries!

■ CBS radio show describes progress and position of the Negro in the United States today

"The High Mountain"

WALTER WHITE, executive secretary of the NAACP; Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; Thomas L. Hamilton, erstwhile imperial wizard of the Carolina Ku Klux Klan; and Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia, were among the many spokesman heard on Sunday, February 28, 1954, on CBS Radio in "The High Mountain," a full-hour feature project documented progress report on the Negro in the United States.

The broadcast was jointly narrated by Judge William H. Hastie, highest-ranking Negro judge in the United States, and Admiral Alan G. Kirk, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Candidly not attempting to be an all-conclusive survey of 15,000,000 Americans, the program was one of the most comprehensive of its kind ever attempted in broadcasting. Approximately 80 hours of taped interviews and material were recorded in all parts of the nation for the one-hour program.

"The High Mountain" was designed by Stuart Novins, director of public affairs, CBS Radio, as part of a continuing Feature Project series in the public interest. It was produced and edited by Al Morgan with the assistance of Fred Garrigus and Don Kellerman, and Feature Project reporters, news and special events men at CBS Radio affiliated stations.

Highlight quotes (in order of appearance) in "The High Mountain" follow:

ADMIRAL KIRK: For years, the Soviet propaganda version of the Negro in America has lost us friends. It may lose us allies. It could get us into a war or lose a war for us. The effects of Soviet Communist propaganda have caused much of the non-Communist world to accept false generalities about the Negro in the United States. I think the most important thing all Americans ought to know is that there are no Negro subjects of the Soviet Union. None of their territory is inhabited by persons of the Negro race.

GOVERNOR HERMAN TALMADGE: People of Georgia, both white and colored, want to retain segregation in our state and this will be retained one way or another, even if our state has to go to the extreme of abolishing our public school system and reverting to a system of private schools, where children will be subsidized.

JOEL BLASS, *member of the Mississippi state legislature*: The principal purpose in introducing this legislation to the House of Representatives was to demonstrate the fact that we do have another alternative whereby we may maintain segregated schools in this state other than the abolition of the public schools.

Section II of this bill sets out the reasoning behind it, that the Legislature takes cognizance of the fact that the intermingling of the white and colored races in the public schools of the state would lead to conflict, violence and grave disturbances of the public peace.

WALTER WHITE: We think there is a reasonably good chance that the Supreme Court will rule with the Department of Justice and with the NAACP in their contention that segregation in itself violates the equal protection clause of the federal constitution. Meanwhile, the number of young Negro men and women in colleges and universities throughout the country reached an all-time high of 132,100 in 1949 to '50, with more than three million colored children in elementary and secondary schools. So the picture is improving there.

LABOR RELATIONS

GEORGE MEANY, *president of the American Federation of Labor*: Today when human freedom is threatened by the drive of Communist totalitarianism for world domination, it is more important than ever before that we strengthen our moral defenses by according equality of opportunity to all our people. The American trade union movement is committed to this cause. We have helped to prove that tolerance works. Today there are more than a million Negro workers enrolled as members of the American Federation of Labor unions. Through union membership they have attained wage standards and working conditions formerly denied members of their race. They are getting equal pay for equal work and winning increasing recognition for their productive skills. There is still much room for improvement. In some localities discrimination persists. But it is gradually being eliminated under pressure of national leadership.

WALTER P. REUTHER, *president of the CIO*: "We of the Congress of Industrial Organization have opposed with all our strength and resources every ugly form of discrimination in our nation. In the CIO, we have no Class B membership of CIO unions. We believe it to be both economically stupid and morally wrong to deny any citizen equal employment opportunities because of reasons of reasons of race, creed or color."

KENNETH R. MILLER, *senior vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers*: Manufacturing employers are especially aware of the importance of racial integration in American industry and have been active in that direction. In the offices, on the assembly lines, in the shops, more Negroes are employed today than ever before. It has been shown that qualified executive ability will reach top positions regardless of color, as the present educational process takes hold in all parts of the country. NAM's policy in regard to job discrimination is clear-cut: We say that American employers should see that their policies encourage equal opportunities and equal pay for work of equal value. The Communist propaganda lies when it says that American free enterprise has not room for the Negro.

Ben Epstein, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, pointed out that more industries are being opened to Negroes: "For example, we find that in Detroit, banks in white neighhorhoods are employing Negro tellers. We find that in a city like Denver Negroes are being used as bus drivers. This is a practice that has been a familiar scene in New York and Chicago, but in other cities this in an untried field."

J. F. Brown, superintendent of the uniform division in the Atlanta police

department, pointed out that 16 Negroes are officers: "They are doing a good job. . . . Probably at a later date we will have more." Two of Atlanta's Negro policemen, Howard Ball and J. D. Hudson, described their jobs, which consist primarily in patrolling the Negro sections of Atlanta. In the narration of the program it was pointed out that in an incident involving a white man, the Negro policeman must call a white policeman to make the actual arrest.

BEN EPSTEIN: "Our records show that in 1951 Negro policemen, including plainclothesmen and policewomen, were appointed and on duty in 82 towns and cities in 13 southern states. This is real progress when we consider that only three southern states, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and West Virginia, had a single Negro policeman before 1940. Progress has been considerable in these past 14 years."

WALTER WHITE: "In 1944 fewer than 250,000 Negroes were registered voters in the South. By 1952 the number had climbed to 1,250,000. Strenuous efforts are now being made to double this vote by 1956. . . ."

Heard were two editors, W. Horace Carter of the Taber City (N. C.) *Tribune* and Willard Cole of the Whiteville (N. C.) *News-Reporter*. They are holders of the Pulitzer Prize, whose newspaper reports helped smash Ku Klux Klan terror in their community two years ago.

THOMAS L. HAMILTON, *erstwhile imperial wizard of the Carolina Ku Klux Klan*: We do not know where the root of the trouble has been concerning the Negro and the Klan. One of the basic objections to the Klan's rule of the black race, or the Negro race, was that the Negroes were not allowed to become members of a white organization. The Negroes have their own organization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Klan was not out to become members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, so therefore it had a perfect right to have an organization of its own composed entirely of Anglo-Saxon Americans. My personal attitude toward segregation is that it is a God-made rule and not a man-made rule. While we are traveling on this earth we know that what God set apart is not man's business to change.

BEN EPSTEIN: The Ku Klux Klan has practically been destroyed. To all intents and purposes its influence is nil. The Klan today is dead as an influence in the South and this has been the result of the enlightened, vigorous leadership of the South in adopting laws which have prohibited Klansmen from wearing masks and from burning crosses. We have 52 southern cities which have adopted such laws and we have the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia, which have adopted similar legislation which has outlawed the Klan and made it an insignificant force. In one or two areas remnants of the Klan still persist, but it is no longer the terror and the kind of influence that it was twenty years ago.

SHREVEPORT STORY

The Shreveport story: How a survey of the Negro community there led to better housing education and medical conditions for the Negro population.

The Copiaque (L. I.) (36 miles from New York City): How a Negro businessman gave up after two costly attempts to build a house in a white neighborhood ended in fires on his property.

The Atlanta story: How a white attorney, Morris Abram, started High Point, a highly successful housing project for Negroes.

LESTER B. GRANGER: "We have not progressed (on housing). If you look at housing patterns of 25 years ago or 30 years ago and compare them with housing patterns today, we've lost ground instead of gaining because we have tended more and more to develop segregated Negro neighborhoods in the North as well as in the South, in newer as well as in older residential areas."

To the question of whether there is a possibility for a specific Negro with a specific income to find equal housing to that of a white man in that same income group, Mr. Granger replied: "No, there is not. In the first place, he would have a limited choice of housing opportunities, whether he is building or buying existing housing. In the second place, when he goes into the market for a loan he is at a disadvantage. Many institutions will not honor a Negro's credit. Others will and charge extra for it. In the third place, after he has made a choice he frequently has run up against local neighborhood opposition out of the fear that a Negro will spoil the standards of the neighborhood, so he does not have an even choice."

There were interviews with white and Negro soldiers stationed at Fort Jackson, S.C. on how complete integration in the service works out within the bounds of an Army installation.

ARMED FORCES

JOHN HANNAH, *assistant secretary of defense*: We believe in respect for the truth, when we believe in a good God, recognizing that certain spiritual values are essential if life is to be meaningful and worthwhile. Our American government and our American way of life have come nearer to translating these fundamentals into reality for all of our people than has ever occurred elsewhere on this earth. We are dedicated to defend our way of life against those who would substitute the shackles and degradations of Soviet communism for it. The obligations to defend our country and our beliefs are borne equally by all of our citizens without regard to race or color or religion. All of us share equally in our obligation to serve as members of our military forces. Our enemies try hard to exploit our color, racial and religious differences. They have great confidence in their ability to defeat us in the propaganda field, particularly in the struggle for friends among the nations of the world populated by people that are predominantly non-white and those predominantly non-Christian. It should be a real gratification to all thinking Americans to know that our armed forces are leading the way and demonstrating both at home and abroad that America provides opportunities for all of her people. Segregation has practically been eliminated in Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. By June there will be no more segregated units in the Army. There are none in the Air Force now. Our Navy stewards are still predominantly Negro, but this too is in the process of being changed. In spite of all predictions to the contrary, I have yet to find a field commander in any service who has anything but commendation for complete racial integration. There will be no more segregated schools on military posts after September 1, 1955. . . .

"The High Mountain" closed with the actual tape-recorded experiences

(*Continued on page* 250)

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

FREEDOM FULFILLMENT CONFERENCE

President Gives Nod: The campaign of the NAACP to win complete freedom for Negro Americans by January 1, 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, was formally launched in Washington, D. C., on March 10 with presidential approbation.

Addressing the 1,300 delegates from 36 states at 12:30 P.M., President Eisenhower extended "good wishes for the prosecution of their work." Presented to the audience by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, and warmly received by the officers and members of the Association, the President reiterated his pledge to do his "utmost, wherever the federal authority clearly extends, to bring into reality the ideal of equality among all men who assume the responsibility."

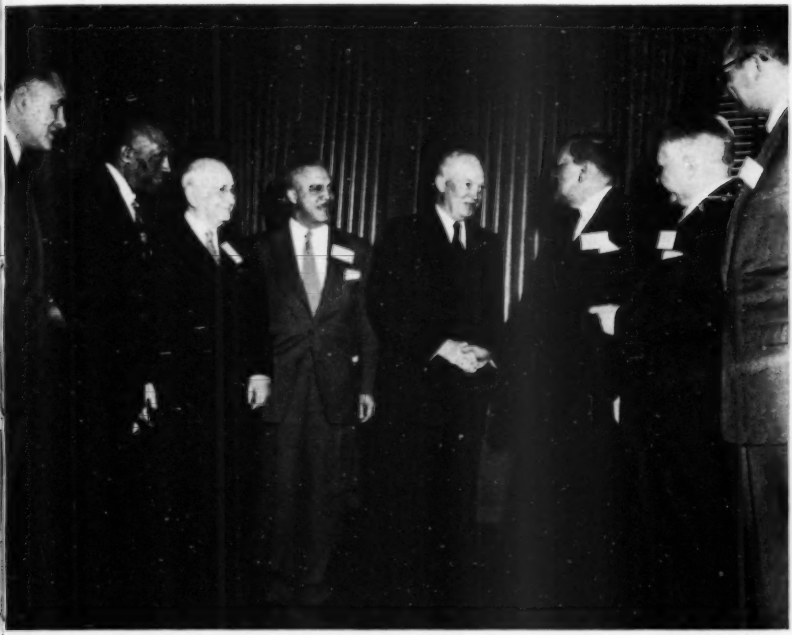
In pursuit of this goal, he said, "great progress has been made" in two areas—the armed forces and the District of Columbia. "With respect to these," he went on, "I expressed certain convictions and determinations. In not all cases have the full results been achieved, but we are still trying."

REAFFIRMS LINCOLN CREED

"I believe most sincerely in the statement of Lincoln that this nation was 'dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal'," the President affirmed. "I believe with the authors of the Declaration of Independence that men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; and furthermore, I believe that the vast majority, the great mass of Americans, wants to make those concepts a living reality in their lives. . . . They do not want to make differentiations among peoples based upon inconsequential matters of nature involving color and race."

Joining the President in speaking to the conference were Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director, Trusteeship Division of the United Nations; Senator Herbert Lehman of New York; and the following NAACP officials, Arthur B. Spingarn, president; Dr. Tobias; Kelly Alexander, president, North Carolina state NAACP; Walter White, executive secretary; and Franklin H. Williams, NAACP west coast regional director. Messages from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Paul Hoffman, and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes were read by Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator.

The delegates made commitments to raise this year, in their respective local communities and states, a total of more than $500,000 in the Associa-



Fred Harris

EISENHOWER GREETS CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS—*President Eisenhower greets NAACP officials at a Freedom Fulfillment Conference sponsored by the Association in Washington, D. C., March 10. From left, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division and member of the NAACP board; Carl R. Johnson, board member and president Kansas City, Mo., branch; Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, board member; President Eisenhower; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors; Walter White, executive secretary; and Judge William H. Hastie, Philadelphia, board member.*

tion's drive to raise a million dollars annually for its Fight for Freedom. Reports were made by the delegates on local plans and progress in the campaign to eliminate all racial discrimination and segregation before the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

WELCOMED BY SPINGARN

Welcoming the delegates to the conference, Mr. Spingarn recalled that the Fight for Freedom campaign was initiated by Dr. Tobias at the NAACP convention in St. Louis last June. The one-day meeting, he said, "promises

to become an historic occasion," forecasting "the final phase of our work to remove the last vestige of racial disabilities."

Mr. Spingarn recounted "substantial gains" made since 1909 when the NAACP was conceived. These gains, he asserted, "have been made largely due to the unrelenting, uncompromising, and insistent struggle of our Association. We have resisted and attacked racial discrimination and segregation on every level and in all sections of the country."

SENATOR LEHMAN SPEAKS

Senator Lehman departed from his prepared text to tell the audience that his FEPC had been favorably reported out of the Senate Labor Committee that morning [March 10]. He warned, however, that this step by no means assures victory for the bill to provide equality of job opportunity.

Speaking for his measure which has enforcement powers, the New York senator said that those who believe in a purely educational FEPC are "either deluded or insincere."

Enactment of a purely educational measure, he declared, "would constitute an illusion of progress, without any significant progress at all. Such a measure," he warned, "would lull many people into believing that something had been done, that an obligation had been discharged, that a responsibility had been met. It would appease some guilty consciences. It would provide a basis for a claim of accomplishment. But it would actually accomplish little, if anything. It would constitute running backward."

TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Speaking on plans for the future, Mr. White warned that should adverse decisions be handed down in the pending public school segregation cases, "We shall not be deterred but will go back again and again until every vestige of racial separation in schools or other tax-supported institutions is abolished. This will be done under the brilliant, phenomenally successful direction of our legal staff headed by Thurgood Marshall, our distinguished special counsel.

We of the NAACP do not believe, and we totally reject the assertions of certain demagogues, that the people of the South are so subversively lawless that they will meet with violence Supreme Court decisions against segregation. Should any deliberately fomented violence occur, it will most assuredly not be of our making. We are confident that federal and state law enforcement agencies will swiftly and vigorously take care of troublemakers."

Mr. White said he was "embarrassed and humiliated" by the charge of race discrimination in the United States made at the Inter-American Conference in Caracas. "I'm all the more embarrassed," he declared, "because we all know that the charge made by Mrs. Cecelia Panel de Remon, wife of the President of Panama, is true."

It is impossible, Dr. Bunche told the delegates, "to calculate the tremendous costs to the nation of racial and religious bigotry. They are a seri-

ously divisive influence amongst all our people. They spread the venom of racial and religious hatred amongst us. They create resentment, unrest and disturbances in our communities. They deprive us of our maximum national unity at a time when our way of life and all that we stand for is gravely threatened from without. They prevent us from using a substantial part of our manpower effectively even though we are seriously short of manpower to meet the change confronting us from abroad."

The goal of the Negro American, the UN official said, "is as simple as it is fair. He asks that he be weighed and treated in the society on the same scale and basis as every other citizen; that he be accepted or rejected, not as a group on the automatic basis of his color, but as an individual, in accordance with whatever merit he may possess."

REPORTS FROM REGIONS

"Any politician or government official who says that Negroes in the South are satisfied with segregation is misrepresenting the truth," Mr. Alexander declared. "It is our belief that if the Negro is going to have freedom and justice and be an American citizen, segregation must go. We don't want to be kept in a position part-free, part-equal, part-citizen and part-man. We want to enjoy full rights of citizenship," the militant NAACP leader in North Carolina told the conference.

Reporting on developments on the West Coast, Mr. Williams said that there was a tendency among many Negroes who have fled the South and settled in the West to believe that their problem is solved.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," the NAACP's director-counsel from San Francisco, asserted. "There is plenty of discrimination and segregation in the western states and it is our responsibility to step up the fight against bias in this multi-racial region."

"THE ACHILLES HEEL"

In a message read by Mr. Wilkins, Ambassador Lodge, head of the United States delegation to the United Nations, conceded that racial discrimination is "our most vulnerable point—the Achilles heel of our foreign policy."

"We live in a world in which anything that happens in the United States that savors of racial discrimination is seized upon by the enemies of our country and is used with great effect to stir up hatred against us. . . . Our Vice President, Richard Nixon, confirmed this recently after his return from the Far East. He said that 'the performances and activities of Americans, both individually and collectively, in matters of discrimination have a profound reaction throughout the Far East.' No single step that we could take would do our country's prestige more good in the world than to solve all these racial problems."

THE CLOSING WORD

Concluding the day's activities, Dr. Tobias made an appeal for mass

support of the NAACP and the Fight for Freedom. "Not only should individuals respond to the NAACP call," he said, "but organizations of every kind should join with us, for the NAACP is a unique association not in competition with any other organization. Whatever its program may be, every organization of a social, civic, educational, fraternal, or economic nature should support the fight which this organization is making for physical as well as spiritual emancipation."

In addition to White, Wilkins, and Williams, staff members who spoke at the conference included Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; and Edward R. Dudley, special assistant in charge of the Fight for Freedom.

The morning session of the day-long conference was presided over by Carl Johnson, president of the Kansas City, Mo., NAACP branch and a member of the national board of directors. Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, also a board member, was chairman of the afternoon session. Music was rendered by the Howard University Choir under the direction of Warner Lawson. The Rt. Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, Bishop of the AME Zion church opened the meeting with an invocation.

NAACP SUNDAY

NAACP Sunday: Nearly $800 was raised by six churches on NAACP Sunday for the NAACP's Fight for Freedom Fund, Rev. Mr. Walter Offutt, Jr., announces.

The largest contribution, $369.81, came from Mount Olivet Baptist church in New York City. This contribution, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, pastor, said in a letter to Mr. Offutt, was made in "recognition of the great work the Association is doing."

Three other New York churches contributed as follows: Mother A.M.E. Zion, Rev. B. C. Robeson, pastor, $150; Friendship Baptist, Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., $100; and Macedonia Baptist, Rev. A. L. Hughes, $25.

In Roanoke, Va., the High Street Baptist church, pastored by Rev. S. G. Sampson, raised $58.16, and the First Baptist church of which Rev. A. L. James is minister, $45.74. An additional $40 was received from St. Mary's Catholic Church in Rock Hill, S. C.

LIFE MEMBERS

New York City: A distinguished American playwright who twice was awarded the Pulitzer Prize, and two members of one of America's most famous families in public life were among those who in March made initial payments on life memberships in the NAACP.

Robert E. Sherwood, author of such noted plays as "There Shall Be No Night," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," and "The Petrified Forest," and the historical work, "Roosevelt and Hopkins," made his initial payment to be-

come a life member of the NAACP. Mr. Sherwood was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1936 and again in 1949.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and her son, Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., also made initial payments on life memberships in the NAACP.

A paid-in-full life membership in the NAACP was taken out by Schroders Meat Products Company in Rochester, N. Y., last week.

Another well known American who contributed to the Association was Jack I. Straus, president of R. H. Macy and Company, New York department store. Mr. Straus donated $100.00 to the NAACP's Fight for Freedom campaign.

Two labor unions also sent in donations to the Fight for Freedom Campaign. A check for $500.00 was received from the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, AFL, in Los Angeles, and $150.00 from the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, in Chicago.

The Association has received the following paid-in-full life members since our last report: Presly Holliday, Soldiers Home, Washington, D. C.; East Texas Women's Auxiliary of the Medical, Dental & Pharmaceutical Association, Tyler, Texas; The New York Post Foundation, Inc., N.Y.C.; and Russell Schrader, Rochester, N.Y.

The following have made initial payments on life memberships: From New York City, Rose Morgan, Inez Gumbs, Ruby Johnson, Ruth Ellington James, Irving Mariash, Mrs. V. P. Bourne-Vanneck, Mr. & Mrs. Dunbar McLaurin, and Judge Thomas Dickens; and Tallulah Bankhead, Bedford Village, N. Y. From Maryland, Bishop Edgar A. Love, of The Methodist Church, Baltimore.

BEGIN PREPARATIONS NOW FOR SENDING DELEGATES TO THE 45th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

DALLAS, TEXAS

June 29 - July 4

What the Branches Are Doing

Alabama: Over 200 persons participated in the banquet given by the TUSKEGEE branch in observance of the founding of the chapter.

Judge Hubert T. Delany of the court of domestic relations in New York City was featured speaker at the freedom rally held in the First American Baptist church in SAVANNAH on February 28. The rally was the closing meeting of a three-day conference of delegates from branches, youth councils, and college chapters of the NAACP in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Conference participants included Dr. D. J. Odom, Jr., dean of students at Morris Brown; Gloster Current, director of branches; Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations assistant; Kelly Alexander, president North Carolina state conference; J. M. Hinton, president South Carolina state conference; Clarence Mitchell, director Washington bureau; L. R. Johnson, youth advisor for Georgia; and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeast regional secretary.

California: Mrs. Tarea Hall Pittman, field secretary for the northern California area, was freedom rally speaker at the February 14 meeting of the BAKERSFIELD branch.

The 1953 annual report of the WEST COAST REGION covers such activities as the five area conferences, housing and residential segregation, restrictive covenants, employment, police brutality, and civil rights. This 34-page booklet is a fine writing and printing job.

The West Coast Region issued two calls for the FEPC mobilization which was held March 22-23 in Native Sons Hall in Sacramento. Purpose of the meeting was to document the need for fair employment practices legislation in California, to demonstrate the overwhelming support for such legislation by the people of California, to confer with state legislators concerning their attitude toward fair employment practices, and to plan a continuing statewide program designed to insure the enactment of such legislation.

The West Coast fight for freedom rally held in SAN FRANCISCO closed on March 28 at a mammoth public mass meeting which was addressed by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL).

Director Franklin Williams announces that the pattern of racial discrimination practiced by the Southern Pacific Railroad on the daylight trains operating between San Francisco and Los Angeles has been called to the attention of the California Public Utilities Commission for the second time.

Director Williams has also requested a ruling from the state commissioner of education on the legality of a discriminatory practice followed by some teachers colleges in California in refusing to refer Negro students to many school districts for teaching positions solely because of their race and color although these students have met all the educational qualifications required by the respective school boards.

On the week-end of March 1 the southern area council of the NAACP met in LAS VEGAS and called upon

Coleman Studio

WEST COAST NAACP WORKERS *(from left, seated) Dr. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles, member national board; Franklin Williams, director West Coast Region; C. L. Dellums, Oakland, chairman regional advisory committee; Atty. Loren Miller, Los Angeles, chairman legal redress committee; William Underwood, Vancouver, Washington, president northwest area council; and Atty. Joseph Kennedy, San Francisco, president northern California area council. Standing, from left, Lester Bailey, field secretary; Mrs. Jean Kimes, office secretary; Mrs. Tarea Pittman, field secretary; James Hollin, Yuma, Arizona, president southwestern area council; John Dial Los Angeles, president southern area council; Rev. Hamilton Boswell, chairman regional ministers committee; and Jock Williams, press representative.*

U. S. Atty. General Brownell to investigate racial bias in public housing in the area.

Contributions totaling $2,200 were raised by the Sunshine Committee of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. and affiliates, in greater LOS ANGELES during December and January to help the NAACP reach its quota in the freedom seal drive.

Connecticut: Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board, was speaker at the February meeting of the STAMFORD branch held as the final event of Negro history week. Dr. Tobias said that freedom must be looked at not only from the national outlook, but also internationally; then he related some of his experiences as an alternate delegate to the sixth general assembly of the UN in Paris.

Dr. Tobias was introduced by Alfred Baker Lewis of the Greenwich branch. Master of ceremonies was Dr. J. L. Carwin and the invocation and benediction were given by the Rev. Mr. B. A. Galloway, pastor of Bethel AME church.

Illinois: The CHICAGO branch has called for action on Trumbull Park where the "rights of Negro American citizens are being violated as tenants and prospective tenants of housing projects owned by the United States government." The branch asked President Eisenhower, Governor Stratton, and Mayor Kennelly to intervene to the end that these violations cease and that

the rights of the Negroes involved be protected and extended.

The Chicago branch cooperated with the ministers of community churches in Chicago in a gigantic mass meeting on March 7 at the Metropolitan Community church with Willoughby Abner, chairman of the branch executive committee, as the main speaker.

Iowa: Archie Greenlee, president of the DES MOINES branch, appointed members of the press and publicity, entertainment, legislative, labor and industry, youth, and community co-ordination committee at the February branch meeting held in the Crocker branch of the YMCA.

Michigan: The RIVER ROUGE-ECORSE branch has for the past five years sponsored, through its intercultural committee, an annual interracial tea. This year as usual the tea was in

Scott Henderson

EXPRESSES SATISFACTION—*Irene Jefferson, one of the plaintiffs in the Prince Edward, Virginia, school segregation cases says she can't "imagine a Negro not wanting to rid himself of the evil of racial segregation." Miss Jefferson expresses satisfaction to W. Lester Banks (left), state NAACP executive secretary, and Rev. Francis Griffin, county NAACP coordinator, on the way in which the school segregation cases were conducted.*

charge of Mrs. Frances Petross as chairman, with Atty. William C. Hague as speaker.

Minnesota: The Ladies Auxiliary of the ST. PAUL branch held its regular monthly meeting on February 7 at the home of Mrs. Allie Hampton. The business session was followed by a social hour.

Rev. Mr. Daisuke Kitawaga, director of the Japanese-American Community Center and chairman of the Minneapolis Mayor's Council on Human Relations, was speaker at the February 21 meeting of the MINNEAPOLIS branch held at the Phyllis Wheatley House.

Membership chairman Moses Blackwell reports that the branch has accepted the membership goals and monies set by the national office for the fighting fund for freedom.

New York: Under the vigorous leadership of Rev. Mr. James E. Massey the housing committee of the SYRACUSE branch has taken steps to promote equality in housing in Syracuse.

The branch also urged vigorous support of the Metcalf-Baker bills introduced into the New York State Legislature to investigate discrimination and segregation in housing and to give the State Commission Against Discrimination jurisdiction to enforce the Wicks-Austin law forbidding discrimination in publicly-assisted housing.

During Negro history week a beautiful wreath, donated annually by Al Markowitz, florist, was laid beneath the plaque on the historic Klock Building. The plaque commemorates the rescue of Jerry, a fugitive slave, by Syracuse citizens in 1851. This ceremony is performed every year on Lincoln's birthday by the members of the Syracuse branch.

Bryan Hamlin, Bridgehampton attorney, was principal speaker at the February 15 meeting of the AMITYVILLE AND RIVERHEAD branches. Atty. Hamlin's subject was "Are We Losing Our Freedom?" An original poem was read by Dr. H. Binga Dismond of Sag Harbor.

DR. WATSON WALKER, *member of the executive board of the Columbus, Ohio, NAACP branch.*

Ohio: The first Negro, Marion Iverson, was placed on the payroll of the Columbus Transit Company in January after a hard struggle by various organizations and the COLUMBUS branch in particular.

Pennsylvania: Introduction to the 1953 annual report of the PHILADELPHIA branch says:

"The Philadelphia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People embarked on its year's program with a great degree of optimism, for it was inspired by the gains it had brought into being during 1952. . . .

"In Philadelphia as in other communities throughout the country, subtle forms of discrimination and prejudice evidenced themselves. These un-American characteristics gave an increasing importance to the Association's work.

. . . The year 1953 brought an increase of 700 members over the preceding year. . . ."

The 27-page report, well written and attractively bound, covers every phase of the branch's activities and relates services rendered and accomplishments for the year ending December 31, 1953.

Robert Johnson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, has taken out a $25 membership in the Philadelphia branch.

An unofficial act on the part of a motor bandit patrolman has been brought to the attention of Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons with a warning from the Philadelphia branch that the incident could have caused "serious" trouble.

The case, as filed and documented with the branch by Kae Williams, accuses the patrolman of boldly walking, without knocking, into the Ladies Room of the Cotton Bowl Cabaret at 13th and Master Streets.

According to the report two officers entered the club around 11:45. When the one who had walked into the Ladies Room returned, he was asked by one of the patrons if he was supposed to enter Ladies Rest Rooms without knocking.

The patrolman, it is reported, started gesticulating in typical slave fashion, and mocked in a dialect: "I'se sorry boss, I'se sorry boss."

In a letter to Commissioner Gibbons in which the NAACP asked that the incident be investigated, the seriousness of the policeman's behavior was indicated by threatening remarks made by some of the club's patrons.

Others in the establishment, it was stated, were so disgusted by the refusal of the club's management to reprimand the policeman that they walked out.

The ERIE branch was leader in the fight which resulted in the winning of a local fair employment practices act. Branch president Archie Perry has been named by Mayor Thomas Flatley to serve for two years on the local Community Relations Commission. Mr. Perry is the only Negro on the commission.

Wisconsin: The executive board of the STATE CONFERENCE has accepted the 1800-member quota and the $2,500 goal set by the national office for Wisconsin in the fighting fund for freedom. Mrs. Gwendolyn Colbert of Milwaukee is state chairman of the fighting fund.

The conference has also initiated a statewide campaign to promote voter registration among Negroes.

DID YOU KNOW –

That Ida Platt was the first Negro woman admitted to the Chicago, Illinois, bar? She was admitted in 1894.

★ ★ ★

That Captain Joseph Bounty was one of the largest boat owners in Astoria, Oregon, in 1879?

College and School News

The challenge of educational television, its problems and promises, is realistically assessed in a new pamphlet, *What Educational Television Offers You* (25¢), just off the press of the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York City 16. Among the types of programs the public can expect on non-commercial channels are classroom instruction for public schools, direct adult education, community programming, out-of-school programs for children, and general cultural and entertainment programs.

■

"Social Welfare, 1954—Inventory and Opportunity" will be the theme of the 81st annual forum of the NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., May 9-14.

■

Religious emphasis week was held on the campuses of TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY, Meharry Medical college, and Fisk university during February, with a joint retreat at the American Baptist Theological Seminary. The retreat was conducted under the leadership of Dr. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr., a member of the staff of the General Board of Education of the Methodist church. The several sessions were conducted on the separate campuses under the direction of a number of nationally-known leaders in religion, education, and social work.

■

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Religious emphasis was observed at SHAW UNIVERSITY March 8-12 with the program built around the theme "For Christ and Humanity." Two guest speakers delivered addresses, led classroom discussions and forums, and served as counselors: the Rev. Mr. Charles Jones, pastor of the Community church, Chapel Hill, N. C.; and the Rev. Mr. K. O. P. Goodwin, pastor of the Mount Zion Baptist church, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Shaw was host on February 20 to approximately 100 high school principals and supervisors of public instruction who were in attendance at a conference on "Bridging the Gap Between Secondary School and the College."

■

The placement service of WILLIAM PENN BUSINESS INSTITUTE (Philadelphia, Pa.) recently placed seven of the school's students in clerical and secretarial positions within less than seven days. Thirty-two are listed on the WPBI honor roll for the term just ended.

■

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE closed the first six months of its 1953-54 fiscal year with a balanced budget, according to a recent report of president Dr. Harold D. West at the semi-annual meeting of the college board of trustees. Dr. West also reviewed the progress and development in other college areas.

Mrs. Delois Jackson Wilkinson, head of the physical therapy unit of the college, delivered the principal address at the recent fifth annual alumni day convocation of Lemoyne college.

Alrutheus Buchanan, 16, became president of Meharry for one hour when he took over the president's office in observance of Youth Citizenship Day. Star Boy Scout Cecil Crenshaw, 16, also became dean of the dental school for one hour during the same observance.

■

"Personal and Social Values of Christian Commitment" was the theme of religious emphasis week, February 28-March 5, at CLARK COLLEGE. Highlight of the week was an address by Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, pastor of the Central Methodist church, Detroit, Michigan. This year Atlanta university, Clark, Morehouse, Morris-Brown, Spelman, and Gammon Theological Semilary cooperated in joint observance of the week.

"Truth," a mural given to the students of Clark by art instructor Chestyn Everett, was unveiled in Davage auditorium on February 22.

Rev. Mr. Estel Irvin Odle, executive secretary of the Northwest Indiana Conference, Board of Education of the Methodist church, delivered the 85th anniversary address at Clark on February 24.

■

Forty-two seniors participated in the workshop for student teachers held at BARBER-SCOTIA COLLEGE February 8-12.

Dean Joseph Douglas of Fayetteville State Teachers college and President L. S. Cozart of Barber-Scotia were the principal speakers for Negro history week observance. The series of programs were sponsored by the Social Science Club.

Fifty students made an average of "B" or above and were placed on the dean's list for the first semester.

■

Ted Hoffman, a senior at the Evanston Township high school, Evanston, Illinois, won first prize of $125 in the OMEGA PSI PHI fraternity national essay contest. Second prize of $75 went to Betty Mathis, a senior at the Rosenwald high school, Panama City, Florida;

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third prize of $50 was awarded to Walter Morrison, a senior at the Park Central high school, Bluefield, West Virginia. Fourth place, honorable mention, went to Joe Nathan Ward, a senior at the Huntsville, Alabama, high school. Theme for the 1953 contest was "Opportunities and Responsibilities of an Integrated Citizenship in Our Democracy."

An anti-segregation resolution was recently adopted by the members of IOTA IOTA CHAPTER of the Omega Psi Phi in Raleigh, N. C. By this resolution the Raleigh graduate chapter denounced segregation as practiced in many of our states as being inconsistent with the principles of their fraternity, world opinion, and the principles of Christianity.

■

The FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE was admitted to membership in the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education at its annual meeting held in Chicago February 11-13. FSTC was one of seventeen institutions of higher learning that applied for admission.

■

The ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA sorority recently voted a renewal of a research grant to the department of pediatrics at Howard university. The renewal of the grant makes a total of $6,000 which this sorority has contributed to the child study program of the Howard medical school over the past two years.

■

Dr. Luther H. Evans, director-general of UNESCO, has announced the appointment of Dr. Ellsworth S. Obourn of the John Burroughs school, Clayton, Missouri, to take charge of UNESCO's program for

the study of science education and the improvement of science teaching in UNESCO member states.

Graduates of an international training center in fundamental education opened in May 1951, at Patzcuaro, Mexico, to serve the Latin American region are now working as leaders in campaigns to raise living standards through education in 12 countries, a UNESCO survey has disclosed.

■

Dr. Jordan L. Larson, superintendent of schools at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., recently met with a group of school administrators and teachers to explore the relationships between the churches and the schools. Dr. Larson is the recently elected chairman of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES new Department of Religion and Public Education.

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CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE male students moved into their new $317,247 dormitory addition to Pinn Hall in February. The new building will be dedicated at the June commencement as the Ray E. Hughes dormitory in honor of the president of the CSC board of trustees.

Following a successful period as student field worker at the Lapeer Center in Detroit, Michigan, Eloise Edwards, a CSC graduate, has the honor of being the first undergraduate to do field work at this institution and to be retained by Dr. Horace White to continue work.

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Nature counselors and youth leaders are invited to participate in a spring nature series being conducted at THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (New York City) under the direction of Farida A. Wiley, assistant director of public instruction at the Museum. The course, consisting of nine indoor sessions and two field trips, began March 17 and will continue through May 19.

Dr. Margaret Mead, associate curator of ethnology at the Museum, recently returned from a seven-month expedition to the Admiralty Islands, a UN mandate which is part of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The expedition was financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Its primary purpose was to make a study of social change by re-examining adult members of a changing society who had previously been studied as children.

The debating team of ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE competed for the second year in the Azalea Debate Tournament sponsored by Spring Hill college at Mobile. Conducted annually, the tournament attracts a large number of leading schools.

■

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, initiated the 1953-54 Edwin R. Embree memorial lectures at DILLIARD UNIVERSITY on March 5. Mr. Marshall also addressed an all-university convocation group in Henson Hall on March 4.

■

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE received $80,723.83 during the celebration of the 100th birthday anniversary of its founder, Dr. Joseph Charles Price. William Warfield, baritone, appeared at Livingstone in a concert on February 22.

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Book Review

DUAL LEGACY

***The Third Generation.* A novel by Chester Himes. New York: The World Publishing Co., 1954. 350 pp. $3.95.**

In Chester Himes' *The Third Generation* the dominant role is that of Lillian Taylor, who has been reared in the tradition of that most mischievous of modern delusions: the psycopathic conviction that color is the yardstick of human values. Herself the light-skinned granddaughter of an Irish overseer and Indian slave, Mrs. Taylor inherited likewise the determination and ambition to be something which had lifted her parents from slavery to prosperity such as enabled them to educate their seven children. "And in remembering what they had done, she always remembered how they looked." This dual legacy makes *The Third Generation* the story of a middle-class Negro family doomed to suffering and destruction.

Professor Taylor was himself fashioned of contradictory elements. In him "a strong and bitter pride" plus the inward desire to be a rebel lived with an "innate servility." He was a past master of the ingratiating guile which has long been the life insurance of the old school of Negroes who live in the South. And on his wedding night—one of the few times he might have won his wife in spite of her aversion to his "blackness"—he committed the unforgivable error of using his marriage license to subject an unwilling virgin bride to brutal rape. Thereafter, for 26 miserable years until his violent death, he never became her hero, and though she bore him three children, she never was his wife.

Hence in two important particulars their lives are somewhat parallel: for Himes has made Mrs. Taylor foremostly a fool, and thereupon a driving force of high-spirited ambition. Certainly she was no wicked woman, but rather a confused idiot bowed down in fervent worship of one of the middle-class Negro "virtues." As such she deserves more sympathy than censure. Her husband as a husband was first a brute and thereafter the patient, sane, and enduring husband. "He wanted his wife to be happy, and his sons to grow up carrying the heritage of their race for better or worse. Only his wife was unhappy and hated it."

The other angle of Mr. Himes' book focuses on the relationship between the mother and her son Charles. Charles earned his mother's favor because he was the fairest of her three children, and unlike William, who screamed bloody murder when he was whipped, Charles never cried. He simply hardened and tied himself into knot after knot. He loved his mother passionately, combed her long, silky hair and their kisses—about the only kissing done in the family—were so intense they frightened Mrs. Taylor. Years later, when his life became filled with prosti-

tutes and drink, she was overcome with a fierce, unreasonable jealousy of him, but could not realize that she wanted to be the only white woman in his life.

Despite the grand design of *The Third Generation* — which derives its theme from the Book of Exodus—it suffers because Mr. Himes has elected to "make a . . . spectacle out of every emotion." Shock is piled on shock and misery on misery until one is led to wonder how so much misfortune could occur in the lives of four people over one generation. Even William, the most promising of the lot, is struck blind.

All this is rendered in a controlled prose which is remarkably effective for its passages of local color. The description of the trip through the night by wagon from the railroad station to the "college" planted in a Mississippi wilderness is unforgettable.

The Third Generation will be a relief to those who for the most part have failed to see that the disciples of Richard Wright's school of wrath (as well as the master himself) have long since looked through and beyond "the white oppressor" to the anguished heart of the tragic muse. And it would be an irony for all time should the Negro artist in exile attain the peculiar distinction of writing pure tragedy. This is clearly the range on which Himes and Wright are training their guns.

HENRY F. WINSLOW

HERD INSTINCTS

***Dead Man in the Silver Market.* By Aubrey Menen. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1953. 203pp. $3.00.**

To Don Jeronimo of Voltaire's "The Sage and the Atheist" the "English had monkey-tails, bears' paws, and parrot-heads . . . they sometimes spoke like men, but invariably made a great hissing. . . ." Like Don Jeronimo men are prone to regard men of other races and different nationalities as possessors of monkey-tails and parrot-heads. As our author explains, they have "always sought for a convincing explanation of their own astonishing excellence and they have frequently found what they were looking for."

Mr. Menen is in an excellent position to examine the irritional herd instincts of his fellow men. He is part Indian, part Irish, and was educated as an English gentleman. "Each side," he explains, "maintained that the other was backward and dirty." To his Nayar grandmother the English were filthy because they sat in their dirty bath water like buffaloes and ate practically everything. To the English the Indians and the Irish were members of the lower social orders and they existed solely for the aggrandizement of England. What the Irish thought of the English he learned "in the course of some 1000 miles and 200 crosses" he saw during a motor trip through his mother's country. "On the corners of a great number of roads there were crosses of white marble, bearing a name, a date and the inscription: 'A Martyr to British Imperialism.'"

Most of the *Dead Man in the Silver Market* consists of gibing studies of Indian and English foibles and follies. The book gets its title from the British shooting of an old man in the Silver Market of Old Delhi during the middle of World War I. Mr. Menen offers a witty commentary on the wearisome foolishness and jingoism of our day.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

***Los Instrumentos De La Música Afrocubana.* Por Fernando Ortiz. Habana: Ministerio de Educación, 1952. Volume I, 304pp; Volume II, 341pp. $10.00.**

Los Instrumentos de la Música Afrocubana (which might be Englished as the instruments used in Afrocuban music) adds two more volumes to the already long list of publications by Ortiz. The author makes a clear dis-

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tinction between Afrocuban musical instruments and instruments of Afrocuban music, which makes it possible to include in this study instruments not entirely nor in part of African origin, instruments which have disappeared and instruments which are still being used in much the same form or have been transculturated in structure, in the techniques of their execution or in their function in the culture. This study of course, includes instruments created in Cuba by Afrocubans.

Ortiz contends that "music is made with notes and noises of common accord and as a consequence the instruments which produce these sounds, since they all contribute to that which makes music, are rightly musical, regardless of what may be the reaction to their respective sonorous vibrations." For Ortiz the classification of musical instruments into those of rhythm and those of music is absurd. "When is rhythm not an essential part of music?" he asks. In Afrocuban music one encounters many "noisy" instruments because there are few things which are not capable of making noise and, according to Ortiz, to make music. The making of almost any object into a musical instrument by the Afrocuban Ortiz assures us is neither the "result of caprice, nor because of the absence of other instruments, but rather the Afrocuban's "genuine, individual and collective, artistic impulse."

In this study of instruments one learns a great deal about Afrocuban culture, because for Ortiz, the history of Cuba must be studied not only in tobacco and sugar but through music and musical instruments. Ortiz has included considerable African background information as well as interesting details of music and musical instruments in various parts of the world.

Ortiz discusses instruments of Afrocuban music from the point of view of anatomical instruments and maintains that the Afrocuban himself is an instrument of music because of his rhythm, the capabilities of the various members of his body and the resources of his voice. He admits that generally these are not considered as musical instruments but he still maintains they are elements, objects and media utilized for the production of Afrocuban music.

The second volume discusses beating instruments, instruments of friction and instruments of iron. An extraordinarily large number of types and kinds of maracas are described. The metallic instruments are but variants of the instruments described elsewhere but Ortiz

prefers to discuss them separately, because they are metal, along with the peculiarities of their sounds.

The ordinary reader will probably find these books rather tedious but for the folklorist, Ortiz has again made an invaluable contribution.

IRENE DIGGS

THE HIGH MOUNTAIN

(*Continued from page* 229)

(via hidden microphone) of a Negro in Birmingham, Alabama, in a restaurant, in a bus, a filling station, at a movie theatre box office.

Among others heard during the broadcast were: Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University; and Hulan Jack, president of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

(*Continued from page* 220)

no way of knowing why I was changed but it must have been because that car was filled. He repeated that Seat 48 was in Car 61 and was very comfortable and a window seat, and they were holding it for me.

* * * *

I left San Francisco and received a reservation in Car 9, Seat 31, window. This seat had been sold to someone else, when I boarded there was someone else seated in it. The porter stated it had been sold and gave me another seat in the car. On this trip my luggage was lost and the porter said he couldn't find it. About 4 hours later I found it myself up on the rack over someone else's seat.

ON BEING PREJUDICED

(*Continued from page* 217)

the house only after an 18-month legal battle in which the Western Springs Park District had sought to condemn their property on the pretext that it was to be made into a park. The only situations which make newspaper headlines, however, are those like in Cicero and Amityville.

To come back to Wilson, Dr. Eugene Reed of the Amityville branch of the NAACP aptly described the outcome as "a shameful victory for the forces of hate and bigotry." One encouraging fact is that as a result of the newspaper publicity Wilson has received a number of offers of possible homes in other outlying communities. So maybe next summer he will have the good fortune to secure a home where his kids will not be the victims of racial prejudice.

LOOKING & LISTENING

(*Continued from page* 223)

when practised by all Europe, including Britain, as described by Sir Allan Burns in his History of Nigeria, and by many earlier writers.

SCABBING CONDEMNED

THE February 15, 1954 issue of *The Hat Worker*, official organ of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (AFL), reports the Norwalk, Connecticut, NAACP branch condemnation of strike-breaking by some Negro workers during the present labor dispute between the Hat Corporation of America and the UHCMWIU:

A concentrated effort on the part of the Hat Corporation of America to lure Negro workers for strikebreaking brought a sharp rebuke from the NAACP.

An advertisement, sponsored by well-known leaders of the NAACP, has had a deterring effect on the enrollment of Negroes as strikebreakers. The ad, three columns by 16 inches deep, carried the substance of an address by Herbert Hill, national labor consultant, NAACP, to an enthusiastic meeting of our strikers in Norwalk earlier this month. Copies of the ad, shown to prospective strikebreakers, have in a number of cases turned them away from 'disservice to entire community.'

Part of the NAACP statement reads:

The strike conducted by the Union in Norwalk is an attempt to preserve the job rights of thirteen hundred hat workers, white and colored, many of whom have given long years of loyal service to the Corporation. This includes Negro union members now fighting to maintain their right to earn a living at decent union wages and working conditions. The NAACP as the responsible spokesman for the Negro community takes special pride in the fact that Negro union members are now actively engaged in the leadership and conduct of the strike [which started July 9, 1953] against the Hat Corporation of America. It is important to recognize that not a single Negro union member has defected from the ranks of the union during the course of this unusually long and bitter strike.

MISCELLANEA

THE Rev. F. G. Clifford, secretary of the Southern African division of Seventh-Day Adventists, told 500 delegates to the 41st session of the Cape conference of the church at Somerset West that white missionaries are not wanted in Africa. There is a rising resentment in Africa against the white man, he says (*Ilanga Lase Natal*, January 23, 1954).

Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton has ruled that requiring Negro patrons to sit on one side of a restaurant while the other side is reserved for white patrons is contrary to the Oregon civil rights law. . . . In Philadelphia, Pa., the Commission on Human Relations reports the discarding of discrimination against Negroes by the owners of roller skating rinks. This decision resulted from negotiations carried on by the CHR with the rink owners. . . . George W. Westerman, Panamanian newspaperman and sociologist, reports that President Eisenhower's recent order abolishing segregation in schools on military posts does not apply to the segregated schools in the Canal Zone. . . . Argentina now has a Cultural World Association Against Racial and Religious Discrimination (Asociación Mundial y Cultural contra la Discriminación Racial y Religiosa) with headquarters in Buenos Aires. Kenkichi Yokohama is secretary.

The Café Dupont-Montparnasses of Paris, France, recently refused service to two Algerians, according to the January 28, 1954 issue of *L'Observateur d'Aujourd'hui*. "The case of the Café Dupont is not an isolated case," the paper reports. . . . Luther P. Jackson, Jr., of the staff of the *Newark Evening News* (N.J.) wrote four articles in January for his paper "discussing effects of the industrial development in lower Bucks county, Pa., on residents of the Trenton area, including the problems incident to exclusion of Negroes from some jobs and housing in the county." Levittown, Pa., built by the same Levitt that built the all-white Levittown, L. I., bars Negro residents.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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Policy Loans, Mortgages and Real Estate	1,548,760.89
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Total	$3,158,734.65

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Total	$3,158,734.65

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